Between You And Me

By "Me"

AN American producer who proposes to do a film on Mahatma Gandhi has advertised for a character actor. Fortunately, Gandhiji has no double.

★ ★ ★

A water melon weighing one maund and ten seers was put up for sale in Baroda and it attracted large crowds. Probably this is the First Fruit of Baroda's merger with Bombay.

★ ★ ★

The Persian Government official who mentioned Lord Mountbatten as the likely arbitrator in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company dispute, has a sardonic sense of humour. His Lordship will effect Nationalisation in deed. Oil will go to Britain and greasy politics will remain with Iran.

★ ★ ★

The questions and answers in the three days of General MacArthur's testimony before the Senate Committee were estimated to run a total of 174,000 words. For sheer verbosity, it crosses the 38th Parallel.

★ ★ ★

This epidemic of wordage is not without its repercussions in India. Tandon-Kripalani correspondence released last week is a Niagara of words, breaching the news columns. Kripalani agrees with Tandon basically and the Congress 'Barbarossa' in turn reciprocates. Despite loud protestations of agreement in principle, they agree only to disagree. Hence the love letters.

★ ★ ★

What are the fundamental differences? Tandon is where he is as the Congress President, and Kripalani is where he was as ex-President. The Raj Rishi refuses to be derailed by Kripalani's 'Janata Express', with inquiry headlight on.

★ ★ ★

One thousand and eight hundred maunds of 'laddoos' and four hundred maunds of salted snacks were piled up in a mass kitchen for the consumption of Somnath visitors. Is it not Gandhiji who said that even God has to incarnate Himself in the form of food before hungry devotees.

★ ★ ★

Some people are worried whether the Somnath inauguration is a renovation or restoration or resurrection. Spiritually, it is a resurrection; structurally, it is a renovation; sculpturally, it is a restoration; architecturally, it is a hotchpotch; and ideologically, it is a revolution. It pinpoints the new horizons of Indian culture inherent in the secular state of India.

★ ★ ★

A section of orthodoxy is uneasy that Muslims were present at the Somnath inauguration ceremony. They probably forget that they are living in a secular state. Jai Somnath will be an empty cry without non-communal outlook.

★ ★ ★

According to Mr. K. M. Munshi there are no Somnath Gates in existence. That does not prevent Pakistan knocking at the Gates of Somnath.

★ ★ ★

A public meeting held under the auspices of the Junagadh Liberation Committee in Karachi protested against the "non secular act of constructing a temple by the secular Indian Government on the Pakistan soil and demanded the United Nations to ask India why the idol was installed without the permission of the Government of Pakistan." This Liberation comedy is too much of a farce even for Lake Success.

★ ★ ★

But the United Nations have severally recognised New Somnath by sending waters of all oceans and earth of all continents under their jurisdiction.

★ ★ ★

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar drew a distinction in Parliament between ladies and women. Ladies, he said, would need a conveyance to travel a couple of miles, while women would walk the distance. As a supplementary, I would like to ask the Doctor how he would operate this 'distinction' theory in sea voyage and air flight.

★ ★ ★

In another loose sally of mind, Dr. Ambedkar said "we do not want Parliament to convert itself into a Stock Exchange. Parliament should not be a sort of 'chorus girls' who will always say ditto to the wishes of the Government." How can the Doctor mix the babel of voices of bulls and bears with the 'monotone' of 'sweeties, dainties and peaches? Probably he is making a bid to be a new type of impressario.

★ ★ ★

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Mann asked in Parliament whether a member was expected to catch the eye or the mind of the Chair. Better, the Mind's Eye.

★ ★ ★

Acharya Kripalani commending the Socialist Party's decision to launch a week's drive for the constructive programme, regrets that charkha is not included in their programme. This is a bitter pill to stomach. The Socialist Party stands for Sarvodaya in name. But it is "Sociodaya" in fact.

★ ★ ★

Grinning and grousing have become a pastime of late. The grouse against the 'beastly weather' is loudly heard in Bombay's trains, trams and buses. Heat wave stories are pouring in from Surat, Nagpur, Lucknow and Calcutta. The last city has reported three sun stroke fatalities and death of a tiger cub and dozen birds in the zoo due to heat exhaustion. In Bombay the sticky weather has forced many people to street pavements at night, star gazing and scanning the clouds. But there is one consolation. Since the mangoes have come, monsoon will not be far behind!

★ ★ ★

Lloyd's Bank loot money-hunt and man hunt form the talk of the town. Apart from the main theme, the side stories themselves will furnish materials for an Edgar Wallace thriller. The spanning of the police net from Bombay to Delhi and Allahabad, the weeding of the underworld and the underground for tracking the suspects, the wedding of a suspect under police surveillance, policemen ironically acting as best men, detectives following the bridal procession and performing the final act of handcuffing are photogenic enough for a colour film. The policemen themselves have not fared badly as glamour boys.

★ ★ ★

For the first time perhaps in newspaper history, the arrival of the handcuffed procession was allowed to be photographed for publication in newspapers. One suspect, with hand cuffs and chains, glare glasses and handkerchief mask gave Bombay the picture of an improvised 'Klansman'. The face of the other suspect was hooded with a red cloth. All these face-saving precautions were with a view not to prejudice the identification parade, on which depends a lot. But who arranged this preview for the public?

The police are usually camera shy, except when they follow the Presidential or Gubernatorial procession. Have they now thrown up their reserve and are trying to catch publicity as catch can? Who dressed up the handcuffed suspects for the photographic rehearsal? Even the suspects seem to have caught the spirit of glamour. Surely they will enjoy their makeup when they see the front page splash.

★ ★ ★

In recent conferences of police chiefs didactic homilies are delivered that the police should throw off their bureaucratic outlook and fraternise with people as citizens of Free India. This camera-eye introductions seems to be the new shape of things. In Britain and America personality photos of suspects and the Big ones of the underworld are freely published and often they volunteer special poses and stories for publication. Sometimes this lionising goes too far. But one need not grudge publicity for the police when they do a smart piece of work. Now that they claim they have delivered the men, will they deliver the goods?

★ ★ ★

There is a side dish to this Photographic feast. An enterprising newspaper is reported to have stipulated with the photographer that he should supply the photos only to it, so that it can splash them as a scoop. But the photographer started a multi-purpose project and supplied them to all. To the photographer also, it was a scoop. Probably he did not want to be outscooped.

★ ★ ★

The other day I had been to the pre-view of the British documentaries— "Family Portrait", dealing with the Festival of Britain preliminaries and "The Debate Continues", portraying the inauguration of the new House of Commons. The days of 'Caris and Thanes' are gone for ever and the Industrial Revolution has changed the face of Britain. The materials conspiring to bring about the historic changes have been well handled and synchronised by the producers, though the lighting is defective in some places.

★ ★ ★

"The Debate Continues", starts with the German 'Blitz' when the dive-bombers set the House of Commons ablaze. Churchill is there in bouncing form and the denunciation in strident tone that the "Blitz" was a grievous breach of privilege by the King's Enemies" constitutionally borders on the humorous. The pronunciation of the name of Mavlankar as "Malunkar" is rather jarring, and a 're-take' is worthwhile. The Debate Continues holding aloft the flag of freedom of speech.

CATHOLIC STAFF GATHERING

The Catholic staff of the 'Bombay Chronicle' and 'Sentinel' offered their Second Annual Solemn Thanksgiving High Mass at the Pro-Cathedral, Wodehouse Road on Sunday, May 6. The above is a group taken on the occasion.

PATTER

THE P.M.'S LATEST

By Asude

WHAT is to be done with this Prime Minister? I suppose, he has what they call "good intentions",—but so have Shri "Morarji" of Bombay and General MacArthur, late of Japan. "Good intentions" is no answer at all. You know where the way paved with "good intentions" leads to.

You must have read the spicy bit loosened by the Press Trust of India all over the map. This is how the Delhi Congress organ featured it:

"Adult Education: Mr. Nehru yesterday led a minor campaign against sloppiness immediately after the A.-I.C.C. session. Several members had thrown banana skins indiscriminately in the pandal where tea was served. Obviously annoyed, the Prime Minister started picking up the skins. Those around him were taken aback for a moment and then followed his example, tidying up the place in no time."

All wrong. Frightfully, deplorably, hopelessly wrong. I suppose, it is the old Harrow cap or the Cantab tie which have to answer for the affair,—but that again is no excuse. Or, probably, it is that consuming passion which the Pundit confesses to for the banana. But why must he make his love in public?

"Sloppiness." Now, what is all this pother about "sloppiness"? What is sloppiness? Why doesn't the Pundit see that there is no such thing as an universal standard of "sloppiness"? From the way he has been going, I suppose he would have another fit of intolerance if he sees a splatter or two of PAN juice on the walls and floor of the cinema hall next time he "graces" a premiere with his presence!

And he would probably start rubbing the damn'd spot off. And others, "taken aback for a moment", would join him and "tidy up the place in no time."

What I ask is this. Why can't I "throw banana skins indiscriminately"? Why can't I shoot a jet of pure PAN where I like? I suppose, you cannot do it in Fifth Avenue or Leicester Square. But what has that got to do with it,—with us—with India, that is, Bharat?

Now let me take the bull by the horns take the things on its merits. Tell me what is the harm if banana skins are left lying on the floor. Danger. What danger? People might step on them and slip and fall, and so on. What they call in Calcutta, "PA PICHLE ALUR DAM!" So what?

What if there is a fall, or many falls? Broken bones? T'chk! T'chk! What do a few broken bones mean when Parliament is sitting, and the flags are up for the Second Anniversary of the "Vanamahotsav"? Is this the time to bother about broken bones?

But that is not the worst of the affair. The worst of the affair is that the Prime Minister is setting an example. A bad example, a horried example. I will tell you what I am talking about.

Following the momentuous performance of the Premier, I saw quite a number of scribes waxing humorous over the episode. I suppose, they are all bachelors. To me, a man with a family, it meant no humour but sheer, stark tragedy

About fifty newspapers come to this house every day,—in all the Indian languages,—Bengalee, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Gujerati, and so on. The wife reads them, the boys read them, and the servants read them. I have tried to stop it but failed. They read the blasted thing. And then... I do not share the Prime Minister's passion for plantains, but the children do. Next morning, there were about thirty banana skins strewn all over the house where other mornings there were no more than a dozen.

The office table was just half-cleaned. When I stepped into my car, I found the cushions in a thick layer of dust. The coffee was cold.

Enquiries led to the DENOUEMENT that they were not mere accidents but acts of deliberate devilry. They were waiting for me to start picking up the skins, wiping the table and the cushions. The cook was reported to have said that he would heat the coffee after I had lighted the stove.

"If the Prime Minister can stoop like that, why can't this old codger of....." and so on, and so forth. Children, bearer, motor driver, cook. The wife did not say it. But I could see her thinking it. Any wife would. The Prime Minister is a widower.

Now you see what a stunt like that can lead to. As I conceded, his intentions are probably all to the good, but man cannot live on "good intentions" alone. Not a married man anyway.

I don't know about you, but the origin of the trouble is perfectly clear to me. This "sloppiness", for instance It is all of a piece with the occasional cry we hear of such things as "Law", and "Order", and "Discipline", and "Decency", and "Control" and other noises.

All leavings of that forgotten era of British occupation. Inhibitions of an insular race,....seared deep into the souls of Prime Ministers and unconverted Anglomaniacs What have we to do with these copy-book maxims of "Decency" and "Discipline" so long as we do not drink lavender water or have a cigarette in a cinema hall?

The pity of it is that whereas most of us have well realised the truth and the birthright which is ours,—an Indian's birthright,—to speak what we like and spit where we like, and spread banana skins in A.-I.C.C. halls,—this BEAU GESTE in Indian politics is still flicking specks of dust off his snowy ruffles.

What a cackle we used to hear about the "old school tie" in the bad, old days! What is this curious allergy to banana skins on the floor but the same old "tie" in home-spun khaddar? Why can't I chuck my skin where I like? Danger? But why can't a man see where he is walking?

In effect, by removing the skins from the floor, the Prime Minister is only offering a premium to somnolence and sloth. Does the man want this nation to be a nursery of befuddled dotards and mollycoddled babies? Is that "Discipline"? Why shouldn't a man be given a chance to watch his step?

All wrong, as I said in the beginning, deplorably, hopelessly, miserably wrong. The whole angle has to be changed. Jibbing at a little of dust and spittle and foul body odours is not the way to the Ram Rajya which the Chhota Mahatmas are building up,—oh ever so painstakingly.

It is not the way to the New Democracy which India strives for. New Delhi does not know it. But there are other states besides New Delhi. Bengal, for one. You have to go to Calcutta,—by train,—to see how Democracy works. I did, just a week ago,—and will tell you all about it in my next spurt.

The speculation about what Mao might develop into prompted a German cartoonist to sketch these five possibilities (left to right): Democrat, Conservative Imperialist, Titoist, or just plain Chinese.

Serial Dream Lasting A Fortnight

SPIRIT OF DANTE HELPS IN THE DISCOVERY OF LOST CANTOS

HAD it not been for a dream the last thirteen cantos of Dante's Paradiso would have been irrevocably lost to us. At the poet's death his family and friends came to the conclusion that he must have left his great epic uncompleted.

The facts which led to the discovery of the lost cantos were recorded by Boccaccio, who was eleven when Dante died, and who had them direct from Dante's son, Jacopo.

Jacopo had the temerity to try and complete the Divine Comedy himself. Eight months after his death, Jacopo's father appeared to him in a dream and told him exactly where the missing cantos were hidden.

So impressed was Jacopo that he got up immediately, went to the house indicated, woke up the owner, and found the manuscripts in the room described, behind a mat in a little window in the wall, never before seen by any of them, nor did they even know that it was there... Writes Philip Archer in "Prediction."

This remarkable dream is one of many, all well-authenticated, cited by W. O. Stevens in his recent book, "The Mystery of Dreams. (Allen & Unwin 16).

The book is one which every student of dreams will wish to have on his shelf, if only for the abundant and carefully selected material with which it is filled.

To others it will open up a world of fantasy and speculation which will afford them first-class entertainment, if nothing else.

Jacopo's dream is by no means the only one in which a well-known literary figure plays a central part.

William Blake's Example

William Blake's dead brother Robert, instructed him in a dream how to reproduce his exquisite designs, mingled with verse, by a process of sketching and writing in reverse on plates rendered impervious to acid, except where the pen had touched them.

Anyone who has seen any of the works reproduced by this process will admit that the world of art and literature owes the departed Robert as great a debt as it does to the spirit of Dante.

Perhaps less well known is the fact that Robert Louis Stevenson admitted that much of his work came to him during sleep.

In the two latter cases that heavily overburdened maid-of-all-work, the sub-conscious, might be given the credit. But what of the first instance? It looks remarkably like communication between people on different sides of the veil.

Mr. Stevens gives a number of other striking examples of dream communications giving information known only to those who had passed on.

One chapter is devoted to telepathic dreams. Perhaps the most remarkable of these is one in which Rider Haggard saw the death of a favourite dog in a dream, the whole thing being subsequently confirmed.

Of special interest is the fact that the author felt in his dream that the dying animal was making a superhuman—or should one say supercanine?—attempt to speak to him in words.

Clairvoyant Dream

Many of the dreams recorded dealt with matters of considerable importance, and one, a clairvoyant dream, resulted in the saving of five lives.

It is pointed out, however, that even trivial dreams which give clear evidence of telepathy, clairvoyance, or precognition are every bit as important from the point of view of research. There are probably few of us who do not occasionally have such dreams.

It is a pity that we do not all follow Dunne's advice to write them down immediately on waking. We

(Continued on Page 22)

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Bhakra-Nangal Project

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BY J. NATARAJAN

THE Bhakra-Nangal project holds out to the new Punjab promise of the two basic amenities which made the united Punjab prosperous—water and power, when and where it is needed. I was fortunate to be able to see for myself last week the work as it is progressing.

This layman's account of what I saw will, I hope, convey some idea of what it means when one reads in the newspapers of so many feet of diversion tunnel being excavated, enlarged and concreted, of coffer dams being constructed and of the foundations the main dam itself being excavated.

We arrived in the neat little colony of residences, offices and workshops late in the evening, motoring up the newly constructed Rupar Road. Accommodation was provided us in the guest house—a neat little structure with minimum furnishings and sanitary fittings. We were met by an officer who told us that dinner would be at the Superintending Engineer, Mr. R. K. Gupta's residence just across the road, where we would meet all the other Engineers. Talk during dinner centred round the work being carried on and the rounds we were to make the next day. Outside there was a high wind which whistled through the wire netting on doors and windows accompanied by flashes of lightning but not much thunder The weather was unusual, we were told.The next day's programme was to start at eight in the morning, when weapon-carriers reconditioned in the workshops would be ready at the guest-house to take us to Bhakra some seven to eight miles away.

Road To Bhakra

After a quick breakfast at the field hostel, also across the road, we left for Bhakra reasonably near schedule. A command car replaced the promised weapon-carrier and we were soon speeding down the well laid road to Bhakra. As we arrived at the dam site a train was getting ready to carry workers to the factory at Nangal and some children to school. The power-house on the site was first object of interest but we did not spend more than a few minutes looking over the installation.

Soon after we changed into gum boots to enter the Left Diversion Tunnel led by Sardar G. S. Sirdhu, the Executive Engineer in charge Work was in full swing. The tunnel is lit throughout by electricity but as we entered the interior lights flickered and went out; but they soon came on again. As we went in we saw the curving ceiling ribbed and shuttered for concreting, the mixture being pumped in at high pressure. The Engineer explained to us that the pilot heading was driven at the top of the circle of the tunnel, the ceiling was reinforced with sleepers and later with steel ribs and the excavation was carried out downwards, the surface being reinforced as it was exposed. It is only after the concreting of the roof that the excavation of body of the tunnel is undertaken. The floor of the tunnel is then aid to complete the circle and a concreting gantry is run in on rails and the final concreting is done round it We were able to see the tunnel almost at every stage of operation and made difficult passage in some places where we had to make out way along a narrow path with a sheer drop of some thirty feet on one side and a straight pile of manhigh sleepers on the other. Work in these tunnels is being carried on in shifts day and night, drilling, blasting, shattering and concreting. Half way through we came upon a side tunnel cut to expedite operations through which we made our way out.

Freedom To Achieve

Outside the tunnel we were shown the exact position in which the dam would span the gorge, the hills on either side being marked in chalk. A suspension bridge took us over the river to the right diversion tunnel where we were met by the Engineer-in-charge, Mr. S. C. Katoch. The roof of the approach to this tunnel was held up by logs of wood against a collapse which had occurred sometime last year of which exaggerated accounts had appeared in the press, giving the impression that the entire tunnel had to be reconstructed. Mr Katoch frankly told me how annoying this report was to those who were working night and day on the project. Noticing my embrassment he quickly changed the subject and pointing to the hill above showed me masses of rock precariously perched which he expected would come down sooner rather than later. "We are fully protected against it," he said with confidence pointing to the tunnel below. He viewed such collapses as part of the day's work and said that everything depended on the strength of the strata they were working through, giving stronger support where the hill structure was weak.

Mr. Katoch followed a more cautious technique than his colleague across the bank probably because of the initial reverse he had encountered. His tunnel gave us a different kind of thrill as we walked a good length of the tunnel on sleepers suspended at an approximate height of the original pilot heading. It was only when we came down and looked up at the suspended pathway over which we had walked that we realised how big the drop was to the floor of the tunnel. Both engineers had put everything they had into the construction of the tunnels, meeting the difficulties they encountered with resource and confidence.

In these tunnels there was an atmosphere of the responsibilities of freedom carried on strong and able shoulders and fully discharged — the freedom to achieve had been exercised to the point of full achievement.

A trip down the river by boat brought us to two waiting trolleys ready to carry us along the Bhakra-Nangal railway track. The run in the trolley gave us an idea of the lay of the land, the river water level and the material on which work had to be done. The first experience in tunnel construction, one of the engineers remarked, was a neatly cut horse-shoe which carried the line through a hill.

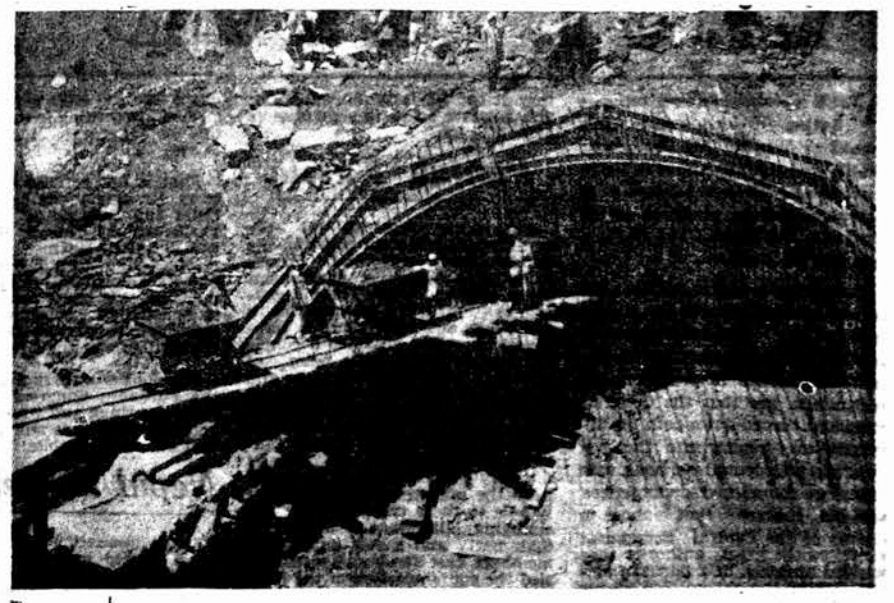
At The Workshops

The time spent in the tunnels and on the Bhakra site put us more than an hour behind schedule and we reached the workshops at the lunch interval. So we returned to the hostel for lunch and were back in the workshops soon after. Well-equipped with machines from "disposals", these workshops reconditioned and maintained all types of vehicles besides manufacturing equipment the import of which would have cost precious dollars. The stores sections had lakhs worth of equipment neatly classified and shelved and ready for use as the need arose. The staff in charge knew what they had and kept them in serviceable condition. Not a piece was lying around neglected and uncared for. The workshops were housed in spacious hangars which were airy and well lit. After they had served the immediate need in Bhakra and Nangal, these workshops promised to play a vital part in the maintenance of vehicular and mechanised agricultural and road building equipment.

From the workshops we went on to the site of the Nangal Weir and Hydel Channel and the site of the first power house where extensive excavations are in progress. At the weir were met by the Engineer in charge who explained how the river had been diverted first to construct one part of the weir and again to construct the other. An underground passage runs inside along the length of the foot of the dam, which is provided to enable constant inspection of the base of the dam and grouting at weak points. As we walked from one end of this passage to the other, the Engineer explained that this was the first construction of its kind in India. He showed us how it would be possible to determine the quantity of water seeping through and the quality of earth it is bringing with it and

(Continued on page 21)

WORK IN THE TUNNEL



The inner view of the tunnel where the workmen are racing against time to complete construction.

DAWN OF PROSPERITY FOR PUNJAB

(Left): Excavation in progress by shovel and euclids at Nangal. (Right) The workshop at Nangal

LAST LOOK ROUND

AFTER a fortnight's cogitation—having decided early this month to dissolve his Democratic Front—and confabulations in Delhi, Bombay and Madras, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, former president of the Congress, has crossed the Rubicon and left the Congress.

During the course of the week the correspondence between Mr. Kripalani and the Congress President saw the light of the day. Mr. Kripalani's contention in tendering his resignation was that the Congress President turned down both his demands—an inquiry into the last Congress presidential elections, with regard to the alleged 'malpractices' and his charges that those in charge of the Central Secretariat exercised the great authority they wielded unfairly, in a partisan spirit, shaking the general confidence in and to the ultimate injury of the Congress. Mr. Kripalani also regretted that the Congress president did not place before the recent Delhi meeting of the All-India Congress Committee the trends of unity talks which were held according to the resolution of the Ahmedabad meeting of the A.I.C.C.

Mr. Kripalani when asked in Madras, where he decided upon and tendered his resignation, said that his decision was "as irrevocable as human affairs are."

Minister Too

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, India's Communications Minister, also told the press that he fully agreed with Mr. Kripalani in quitting the Congress, though he is understood not to have yet formally tendered his resignation. Mr. Kidwai however has informed Prime Minister Nehru of his intention of leaving the Congress at the end of the present session of Parliament in June.

The decision of Mr. Kripalani has thus made the Central Cabinet and the major political organisation—the Congress—face a crisis of a very major magnitude, which may have repercussions in several provinces in the country.

Mr. Kripalani in passing threw a gibe at the Congress when he announced that he would continue to be a member of Parliament as he hoped "he still represented the people of this country more than many others, some of whom may be ministers".

When asked whether his wife, Sucheta Kripalani, was also leaving the Congress, Mr. Kripalani said that "she was a better politician than himself and he had nothing to do with her resignation."

"Terrific Job"

While the Congress Democratic Front, which decided to liquidate itself early this month has thus created big political turmoil all over the country, another opponent of the Congress is raising its head, though how far the public will be taken in by the contentions of the United Socialist Organisation of India is yet to be seen.

Sardar Mohan Singh, who started the first I.N.A. which later on fought gloriously for India under Subhas Bose, is at the head of this organisation as its President. In a talk to the press he stressed the other day that 17 leftist organisations had decided to come under the banner of the new organisation to fight the Congress at the next general elections. He compared the Congress to the Kuomintang two years back. Mohan Singh said that it was a 'terrific job' to get the 17 parties together, but that "there was tremendous goodwill for the organisation, and if that materialises they hoped to oust the Congress at the next general elections."

The resignation from the U.S.O. of Mr. R. S. Ruiker, General Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc will however come as a surprise to Mohan Singh.

Punjab Tussle

Among the countries of the world which run their governments on democratic principles, France leads in changing its government every now and then. There a government may last a few months, a few weeks and some times as happened once last year for a couple of days! In India the palm of changing its government again and again goes definitely to the Punjab though West Bengal, Rajasthan and Travancore-and-Cochin have been in the run. In Punjab it is a regular tussle between the majority and minority groups as to who should head the ministry. What lends a handle to these two groups is the changing allegiance of Akali or Sikh party and a few unattached members. Last Sunday's papers carried the confabulations of the Punjab Assembly Congress Party, which are, to an outsider, rather funny, especially looking to the outcome of the happenings later in the week.

The Central Parliamentary Board of the Congress gave a directive to the Punjab Assembly Party to elect a panel of ten members from whom the Central Board was to select ministers in order to avoid the frequent tussles between the groups, which necessitated the changes of the ministry on more than one occasion previously. The Punjab Party met at Ambala under the presidentship of Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, the leader of the Party. The minority and majority parties considered a resolution requesting the Central Parliamentary Board to reconsider the directive as "by adopting the proposed formula joint responsibility in the Cabinet will be damaged to the extent of creating more and more of group feelings in the Cabinet and the Legislative Party itself, and the directive if given effect to would go against the letter and spirit of the Unity resolution passed by the Ahmedabad meeting of the All-India Congress Committee."

But the majority group immediately after the resolution was passed withdrew on the ground that as a request had been made to the Central Parliamentary Board to reconsider their directive, it was redundant to elect a panel of ten members for selection by the Central Board. But the minority group continued the meeting, with Dr. Gopichand Bhargava still in the chair, and did elect a panel of ten members according to the directions of the Central Parliamentary Board!

That is not yet the end of the story. Dr. Gopichand then went to Delhi and consulted the Central Parliamentary Board. This Board was definitely against changing or reconsidering its previous directive and Dr. Gopichand, finding it adamant on this issue, has gone back to Ambala to convene another meeting of the Punjab Congress Assembly Party at the week-end.

How long will these wrangles in the Punjab Congress Assembly Party continue and whom are they going to benefit is still the question before the public.

Nepal Settlement

Armed insurrection in the state of Nepal, tucked away in the foothills of the Himalayas, which within a few months achieved an agreement on the form of the government under which the Gurkhas—the sons of the soil—are to live has had its aftermath during the past week. The success of the insurrection brought the state Congressmen into the Cabinet which was till then a preserve of the Ranas—the ruling clan of Nepal. This did not, however, end the troubles. An organisation raised its head leading to attacks on Congressmen; and this organisation was supposed to have the support of the Prime Minister Mohun Samsher Jung Bahadur himself.

The state of Nepal is today faced with almost near anarchy in its western districts. Combined operations—with the help of the Indian military and police—had to be undertaken before a semblance of law and order was established in that area. The food position in the state is none too happy. More democratisation of the administration, which is ridden by the Rana group, is the crying need of the day, if the people are to have any consideration bestowed on their well-being and progress. And differences in the Cabinet and allegiance of some members to one group or the other brought matters to a crisis.

As India's Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and other leaders had evinced personal interest throughout the insurrection—even to the extent of giving asylum to the King of Nepal in those days—and were mainly instrumental in bringing about the end of the tussle amicably, the Nepal leaders, from both the Congress and Rana groups, went to Delhi again.

After a week of discussions with the Indian Prime Minister and others, it is heartening to learn that the differences have been adjusted and that a fresh attempt will be made by both the groups to ensure stability and progress in a co-operative spirit, so that the Nepalese may have political peace and economic prosperity.

Jai Somanath

With fanfare of unprecedented dimensions, every newspaper in the country heralding the event months ahead with writeups and pictures of the grand artistic structures that are to be raised in the new premies of the Samanath Temple at the old site of Prabhas Patan, the installation of the new idol of Somanath took place last week. The President of the Republic India was the prime figure at these ceremonies.

Somanath has been so many times renovated after being tampered with by iconoclasts and this is probably the eighth renovation of the temple. With the hallowed name of Sardar Patel blessing the move for renovation and His Highness the Jamsaheb, the Rajpramukh of Saurashtra, where Somanath is situated, taking the lead, it was a foregone conclusion that the new edifice would rise at the earliest and the new idol would be consecrated to the great glory of Hinduism. But why the President of the secular Republic of India, that is Bharat, was required to go and perform the inauguration is beyond one's comprehension. Are there two existences for the President of the Republic—one of a Hindu and the other or the leader of the 350 odd millions of Indians, comprising, of Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Jews, Christians and others? Even if there are, the world looks upon all Rajendra Prasad's public activities during the tenure of his office as the acts of the President of the Republic of India which is a SECULAR Democratic Republic.

Hinduism as universally understood is unfortunately construed as the creed of 'idol-worshippers'. Hinduism has very many phases, varying from the most primitive stone-or-idol-worshippers to the highest 'Advaitin' of the Shankaracharya type. This was repeatedly explained by the great Indian savant Swami Vivekananda. It is not always necessary to have an idol for religious or spiritual development. Those who are interested in Indian or Hindu philosophies know that there are in the Sankhya system of philosophy both Nireeshwara (without--God) and Seshwara (with-God) branches. Those who can have a religion without the conception of God work probably without an encumbrance, while those souls who cannot progress without having a prop (God) to rely upon may follow the Seshwara (with-God) system.

One of the greatest writers on psychology and Yoga, of all times, Patanjali, has left the choice of the systems (Seshwara and Nireeshwara) to the aspirant for spiritual development.

Reaction

The reaction to the installation of Somanath has been queer in the neighbourly country of Pakistan. The newly formed Hindustan Hamara Party has called on all Muslims to name their children Mahmood to perpetuate the name of Mahmood of Gazni who is said to have refused to sell Somanath but smashed the idol to pieces!

Today, whatever the previous conception of Hinduism was in ancient days, it is not same Hindu fold that existed in the days of Mahmood of Gazni. Hinduism has been advancing with the times. And it can take the latest slogan of Hindustan Hamara Party with a pinch of salt. After Kemal's doings in Turkey which changed the face of the seat of the Khaliphate, it will be hard far any country to go on talking of Mahmood of Gazni.

But any way it would certainly have been better if the President of India, which a SECULAR state, had kept himself aloof from officially participating in the inauguration of Somanath.

'A BALANCE OF POWER'

Crawford in 'The Newark News.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

MONEGASQUE HOLY YEAR SET

MONACO, the tiny principality in a corner of the Riviera, is famed more for its casino than for anything else. Since Prince Rainier ascended the throne, Monaco has been in the news quite a lot. First with the issue of a handsome set of outsize stamps showing the ruler. Next with the "Reinatex" Philatelic exhibition, at which a solid gold trophy is to be awarded for entries from all over the world.

Monaco is one of the many nations of Europe that chooses the medium of stamps to propagate religion—or, one should say, vice versa. Though the Holy Year 1950 is already over, the Monegasque administration wants a philatelic memento of the occasion, and is planning to issue a series of twelve stamps in honour of the occasion Monaco has lately produced some fine pictorial designs, and the forthcoming set promises to be every bit as good as its predecessors, and should sell like hot cakes to the growing number of collectors who have taken to religious themes as a philatelic sideline.

The denominations, colours and subjects of the set are as follows:-

10c blue and red, in triangular format. Portrait of St. Vincent de Paul, (1575-1660) noted for his love for the poor and patron saint of charity workers.

50c, mauve and brown-violet, also in triangular format, showing an olive branch and Pope Pius XII.

1Fr, dark green and red brown, showing the judgment of St. Devote, who has already figured on Monegasque stamps.

2Fr. vermillion and dark brown This is a heraldic design, showing the Coats of Arms of the Vatican and the Shield of Grimaldi, founder of the ruling house of Monaco.

5Fr. green. This stamp shows a reproduction of a mosaic portraying the Blessed Virgin Mary and the infant Christ, together with St. Peter and the prophet Isaiah.

12Fr. violet. This stamp shows a scene from the Holy Year pilgrimage of Prince Rainier III, and portrays him kneeling in prayer in the basilica of St. Peter after having been received in audience by the Pope.

15Fr, vermillion; portrait of St. Patare, patron saint of sailors and scholars, and of the first parish church in Monaco.

20Fr, dark brown, statue of St. Romain, in the church of St. Charles in Monto Carlo.

25Fr, blue, Stained glass window from the church of St. Charles, bearing a portrait of the saint.

40Fr, mauve and lilac rose. This stamp bears a picture of the notorious coliseum at Rome, which was the scene of the martyrdom of thousands of Christians in the days of Roman decadence. The design is surmounted by a cross and palms.

50Fr, bistre and olive-green. Chapel of St. Devote.

100Fr, grey-black. Statue of Bienheureux Rainier of Westphalia, patron saint of the House of Grimaldi.

Spotlight On The "Beaver"

CANUCK CENTENARY YEAR

SEPTEMBER 4th will see the issue of a special stamp in honour of the centenary of the famous Canadian "Beaver" It will be a gala day for Toronto philatelists, in particular, because an International Philatelic Exhibition is being held there in connection with the Centenary. Actually there will be four stamps in the forthcoming set, but three of them are new transport designs, so fail to merit a place in a "stamps on stamps" thematic group.

The 4c value shows an old wood-burning steam engine hauling a train, in use a century ago for the transport of the mail. This particular engine was running on the Bytown and Prescott railway in 1851, and stands out in marked contrast to the modern diesel-electric streamliner which also figures on the same stamp

The 5c value of this series shows the contrast between the old paddle-wheeler "City of Toronto", which carried the mail between the ports on Lake Ontario and Prescott on the St Lawrence, and a modern ocean liner. The latter is the Canadian National Steamship "Prince George" operating between Vancouver, in British Columbia, and Alaska.

The 7c shows us a view of Jordan's York Hotel, in New Toronto (Upper Canada). This is quite a historic building for the Legislature met at this hotel in 1814. The hotel occupies the bottom half of the stamp, the top being taken up by a modern "North Star" type aircraft, built in Canada and much favoured for mail transport.

The 15c, which shows us the original "Beaver" for centerpiece, is the first 15c denomination to be issued in Canada for the last forty years or more. This value is now in use for air mail to Great Britain and the Continent

"12 PENCE" IS MISSING

It seems to be a pity that the "Twelve Pence" black of the first issue could not be commemorated on this occasion. For one thing, the average collector can and often does possess a specimen of the "beaver"—if not the original, then at least the 5c red of 1859—but not one in ten thousand collectors have a copy of the extreme rarity that is the 12 pence black. A special value could well have been incorporated in the set showing this elusive beauty Yes, a thousand pities.

While on the subject of Canada, it is announced that the two portraits of Sir R L. Borden and Mr. MacKenzie King which have appeared on stamps recently, are the forerunners of a series which will depict all former Prime Ministers of Canada who have not hitherto appeared on stamps. Rate of issue will be kept low—about one or two a year. The issue will be something between the United States "Presidential" series and their "Famous Men".

CANADA'S GREAT FUTURE

The stamps of Canada are currently a great deal in the limelight. This is due, in large measure, to the sale of the huge Reford collections, which contained some prime Canadian rarities in large multiples. Fabulous sums have been realised for some of the Reford gems, and the general effect of the sale has been to cause a resurgence of interest in all Canadian issues. Since this Dominion has been responsible for the issue of some of the most favoured classics, it stands to reason that any outstanding 19th century material is well worth hanging on to, but there is one very important point to remember—proved conclusively at the Reford auctions. Mediocrity is NOT in demand, while with even moderate rarities—in FLAWLESS condition—nothing short of the sky is the limit! This is not quite as easy as it sounds, because in some of the earlier perforated issues, "centering" was positively atrocious. For a single superbly centered item, there will be a thousand off-centre horrors cast off to be drugs on the market.

Not many can, however afford to include stamps of this kind in their collections. Modern Canada is just as sound a proposition. Look through the catalogue at some sets issued since the turn of the century. See how these have appreciated in recent years. It must be remembered that not only are collectors very active in Canada itself, but many Americans, who refuse to touch anything outside of their own stamps go in for British North America.

The main factor in the rise of stamps is always demand. Supply does not matter so much. That is why one should always acquire a set of potentially popular issues as soon as they are off the anvil. Although the currency period of the proposed Centenaries is not known, one should not wait for these stamps to be obsolete and then make the usual frantic rush.

There is a good deal of commercial mail between Canada and this country, and a little diligent search through well assorted "office mixtures" should enable most of the stamps to be picked up at a mere pittance.

New British High Values

MALTA AND THE SCAPULAR

THE island of Malta, a perennial favourite with collectors, will issue, some time later this year, a set of stamps to honour the 7th centenary of the Scapular. The designs of all the stamps will show the Blessed Virgin Mary handing over the Carmelite Scapular to St. Simon Stock in 1951. Malta, the "Melita" of the ancients, is an island rich in religious associations, dating from the time of St. Paul's missionary voyages, and several of her stamps depict scenes that directly derive their inspiration from religion. Next week there will be an article on the religious aspects of Maltese stamps.

400 Years Of LA PAZ

THE capital of Bolivia, La Paz, is exactly 400 years old and the event is celebrated philatelically by a set of 20 extremely well printed stamps. The set ranges in value to 10 Bolivianos, so is pretty hard on the pocket, but a representative series of the lower values—say up to 1 Bol.—should be laid by when these stamps arrive in India in due course.

The stamps are engraved and recess printed in two colours by the Security Bank Note Co. Paper is unwatermarked and the stamps are line perf. 12. Of the twenty different items, ten are for surface mail, ten for air. Colours, and in a few cases denominations, are different for the two classes, but the same designs do duty for both.

Inscribed "Correos de Bolivia" at top of frame, the stamps have the inscription" IV CENTENARIO DE LA FUNDACION DE LA PAZ" in the frames, which differ for all values. The Air stamps are inscribed "Aereo". In addition to the normal stamps, there are to be twelve miniature sheets, three perf. and three imperf. for each of the two series. Probably printed in limited quantities, and to be on sale at a fancy premium over face, these should safely be given as wide a berth as possible The centres of all the stamps are in black. Frames, values and colours are noted below

20c (Air), red; 20c (Ordinary), green. The famous "Sun Gate" of the Incas and a Llama, that sure-footed beast that is about the only thing that can carry a burden over inaccessible mountain fastnesses.

30c (Air) violet; 30c (Ord.) orange. The gate of St. Francis at La Paz.

40c (Air) blue; 40c (Ord) brown. The Camacho Avenue.

50c (Air) green; 50c (Ord.) red The Consistatorial Palace.

1 Boliviano (Air) red; 1 Bol. (Ord.) violet. The Legislative Palace.

2 Bol. (Air) orange; 1.40 Bol. (Ord) blue. The Communications Palace.

3 Bol. (Air) blue; 2 Bol. (Ord) mauve. The Arms of the City of La Paz, in 1548 and 1948.

4 Bol. (Air) orange; 3 Bol. (Ord) violet. Pedro La Gasca giving charter for the founding of the city to Captain Alonzo de Mendoza.

5 Bol. (Air) green; 5 Bol. (Ord) red. Founding of the city by Captain Alonzo de Mendoza.

10 Bol. (Air) brown; 10 Bol. (Ord) sepia. Cross of the City of La Paz and portrait of Alonzo de Mendoza.

Obsolete 'Highs' A Sure Bet

NOW that the current high value definatives have been rendered obsolete by the issue of a new series in rectangular format, any gaps that have to be filled had better be filled at ONCE. As it is the previous G. B. £1 brown has been fetching over half face in the trade for some time past, and with the new arrivals, prices should harden still further. With the £1 there has been every opportunity to pu. by a couple of suberb used copies. I have consistently backed this stamp as a sound purchase

But what holds good for the British top value applies even more to the top values of the "Agency" stamps. The "Tangier" overprints have all been issued recently, and are bound to have a good future. The "M.E.F." overprints—particularly in the case of the Eritrea and Tripolitania 10 shillings, have been in currency for only a short time, and have not seen widespread use.

Unfortunately, the above stamps can seldom be got under face. The Kuwait and Bahrain Rs. 10 values, on the other hand, have been selling at less than half face for months, and can still be obtained if you know where to search. Double face in a couple of years is going to be cheap for these particular stamps. And remember: the bulk of the Kuwait and Bahrain stamps come to India, and are mostly exported to England. There is a steady demand for the top values of the Gulf overseas, and if you can pick up a few of the "highs" at any reasonable discount off face, do it NOW. Issued in July 1949, obsolete in May 1950. Bank on them.

Cease Work In Marshes

SECURITY COUNCIL'S APPEAL TO ISRAEL

FLUSHING MEADOW, May 19 (PTI-Reuter).

THE United Nations Security Council last night adopted a draft resolution calling on Israel to stop work in the Huleh marshes drainage scheme which touched off border clashes with Syria last month.

It was passed by 10 votes in favour, none against and only the Soviet Union abstaining.

The resolution also directed Israel to return dispossessed Arabs to their homes in the area called on both Syria and Israel to abide by a cease-fire and the general armistice agreement and generally strengthened the authority of the United Nations Mixed Armistice Commission.

It also condemned Israel's bombing of a village in the disputed area.

During the discussion, Israel bitterly attacked the Council for taking what it called a biassed stand in the Israel-Syria dispute.

Mr. K. Eban, Israeli Delegate to the United Nations, said the draft resolution revived past animosities and imposed "selective censures."

Faris Bey el Khoury, the Syrian Delegate, sand that Syria was not responsible for the delay in the settlement of the final peace in Palestine.

Replying to issues raised by Mr. Eban, he said it was not a question of the drainage of Huleh alone or of insuring sanitation.

Syria was a signatory to the Armistice agreement but it had "definitely been ignored by Israel."

"We are claiming our rights in the demilitarised zone" Faris Bey said.

The Israeli complaint that Syria had not agreed to a cease-fire was not valid. Faris Bey said, because the Syrian Army had not participated in any firin. On the other hand, he said, Israel had tried to provoke incidents" so as to complicate matters"

Faris Bey said that Mr. Eban could not really complain that the Security Council had condemned Israel on the single issue of bombing.

In actual fact, the Security Council resolution had not mentioned "all the other aggressive actions and violations of the truce agreement of which Israel according to official reports, was guilty."

Furthermore, Faris Bey said, Israel was defying the thrice repeated resolutions of the General Assembly calling for the return of Arab refugees to their Palestine homes.

The United Nations awaited Israel's reaction to the Security Council's order to the Tel Aviv government to suspend work on the Huleh swamps drainage project that sparked the recent border clashes with Syria, adds UPA.

ISRAEL WILL FIGHT HER ENEMIES

Ben Gurion Attacks Arab Intimidation

CHICAGO, May 19 (PTI-Reuter): The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben Gurion, said here last night his nation could now defend itself successfully against the entire coalition of Arab countries "without outside help".

He made the statement at a press conference in answer to questions about the Huleh swamp drainage project which was allegedly conflicting with property rights of Arabs.

The dispute involved seven acres of land owned by Arabs in the demilitarised zone between Syria and Israel.

"We won't need outside help if they start anything this time and that includes the countries of Egypt and Iraq", he said.

TELEGRAPHISTS FOR TRAINING IN LONDON

JUBBULPORE, May 19. (PTI): The Post and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India have selected Mr. H. S. R. Rao, Teleprinter Engineer, Mr. U. S. Bhatnagar, Engineering Supervisor of the P and T Training Centre here, and Mr. Y G Hegde of the Development Branch, to undergo a specialised course in teleprinter engineering in London. The party is sailing for London on May 31 from Bombay.

DEFENCE OF S.-E. ASIA

SINGAPORE, May 19 (PTI-Reuter): British, French and American Military Chiefs tonight signed a report containing recommendations for three-power strategy in the defence of South East Asia.

The three principals met briefly today at the Phonix Park headquarters of Sir Malcolm Macdonald, the Commissioner-General for South East Asia.

The report will be forwarded immediately to the Governments concerned.

The three signatories were:—Sir John Harding (Britain) Vice-Admiral A. D. Struble, Commander-in-Chief of the First United States Fleet, and General de Lattre de Tassigny, French Commander-in-Chief in Indo-China.

11 Killed In Train Smash

BRYN MAWR, Pensylvania, May 18 (PTI-Reuter): Eleven people were killed and at least 60 injured when a passenger train "Red Arrow" smashed into the area of a stationary express here today.

Authoritative reports said eight of the 60 injured were in a serious condition.

U.P.A. adds: Police said it was impossible to determine the exact numbers of dead because all passengers had not been removed from the telescoped cars.

George Webb, a passenger, said the engine of the Red Arrow "plowed right through the rear car" of a standing night express.

He said: "It was awful. It was as if you took both sides and the roof of the rear car of our train and lifted them in the air and piled them on top of the Red Arrow engine. The rear car was demolished and the second car from the rear was knocked over. The engine of the Red Arrow also toppled over across the adjacent tracks".

24 KIDS KILLED IN BIG FIRE

TOKYO, May 19, (PTI-Reuter): Twenty-four school children and three adults died today in a blazing cinema in Chanai Town, on Japan's northern most island, at Suoishi Hokkaido.

Eight others were injured.

The fire started when an overheated film burst into flames.

The cinema and three adjoining buildings were completely destroyed.

Thirty Crewmen Leap Into River

PHILADELPHIA, May 18 (UPA): A five alarm fire swept a waterfront pier and a merchant ship, today, forcing nearly 30 crewmen to leap into the Delaware River to save their lives.

Three persons were missing and more than a score of others were injured.

Fire Marshal George Kington set damage to the pier and the 5,000-ton freighter, Pineland, at 500,000 dollars.

Those missing included the Pier Timekeeper and two members of the ship's crew.

The Police Surgeon said a search of the ship failed to reveal any bodies.

Guerillas Derail Train: One Killed

SAIGON (Indo-China), May 19 (PTI-Reuter): Guerillas in Indo-China blew up and derailed a French goods train 25 miles north of Saigon, killing one man and injuring five, according to police reports reaching here yesterday.

Another train was derailed on the same line on Thursday, nobody was hurt.

FRENCH SHIP EXPLOSION TOLL MOUNTS UP

SAIGON, May 19. (PTI-Reuter): Death roll from Thursday's French tank-landing ship explosion in Indo-China has risen to 51, a communique announced today.

Nine hundred men were aboard the French naval vessel 'Adour' when fire broke out and munitions stacked in her holds and on her decks blew up. In addition to the dead and missing 130 men—soldiers of the French Union forces and the ship's crew—were injured.

The 'Adour was in Nhatrang Bay, 180 miles north-east of here.

Vietminh Ready For New Attacks

SAIGON, May 19. (PTI-Reuter): Army sources said today there were signs that Vietminh in Indo-China were preparing to mount new attacks in the Cochin-China area.

French patrols reported increased activity there today—72nd birthday of the Vietminh leader Ho Chi Minh.

A french Communique said the patrols had killed 83 guerillas and taken 103 prisoners.

Professor Gets His 15th Degree

BANARAS, May 19 (PTI): A Banaras Professor claimed his fifteenth Master of Arts degree yesterday.

He is fifty-five-year-old Ramkumar Chaube, Assistant Professor in the Teachers' Training College of the Banaras Hindu University.

The latest subject in which the erudite professor took his M.A. degree was psychology.

INDIAN AIR FORCE TO HAVE JETS

Talks With British Firms

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, May 19.

NO Airforce can expect to satisfy fully the requirements of modern defence unless it has an adequate number of jet planes. That is why efforts are being made by the representatives of the Indian Government in this country to obtain an adequate number of jet aircraft. Hitherto these efforts have not proved a great success. The presence of Mr. Patel, Defence Secretary, in London is bound to stimulate these efforts.

India, it is believed, must have, at least, two jet squadrons. This means about 48 planes. India also needs components and spare parts if the squadrons are to be kept in service condition. A number of jet planes has already been secured. But this is not enough to constitute a squadron. Great difficulties are being met in securing components and parts.

EXAMINATION

Mr. Patel's efforts will be directed, first, towards securing jet aircraft and secondly, assuring that the errors disclosed in the recent jeep transactions are not repeated. Those, who are charged with purchase of materials for the Indian forces, will have to learn to exercise great vigilance in examining material before forwarding it to India. They will have also to assure themselves of the soundness of the position of firms with whom they enter into agreement. In the past some times transactions have been entered into with lamentable carelessness.

If this is not avoided in the future, junk may be unloaded on India. It is the duty of India House to see that it does not walk into the parlour of crooks.

CHANGES

Only ten years ago the first British jet aircraft appeared in the sky. Since then fundamental changes have taken place in aeronautics. The jet has given speeds and operating altitudes unimaginable even a decade ago. Americans are already flying at supersonic speed. In Britain too speed of sound has been attained. New fighters to be constructed in this country in the very near future are likely to be of swept-wing design, but the subsequent stage in fighters may be the guided missile.

India must have jet aircraft but only the best available. India is a member of the Commonwealth, and she expects Britain will help her in building up jet squadrons. No doubt Britain has her own difficulties. But it is believed a request from India will not be lightheartedly turned down.

If Mr. Patel's efforts prove a success, Indian Airforce will be able to satisfy its legitimate desire to have jet squadrons.

Bullitt In Madras

MADRAS, May 19, (PTI): Mr. William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to Russia and France during last war, arrived in Madras from Calcutta by air this afternoon.

U. S. ASK INDIA TO SEND TROOPS TO KOREA

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPA).

AUTHORITATIVE sources said last night that the U.S. within the past week, has suggested that India and Pakistan provide "a substantial number" of troops to fight on the side of the United Nations in Korea.

These sources said that American Ambassadors in New Delhi and Karachi had been asked to make this appeal in order to strengthen the Asian anti-Communist forces fighting Chinese Communists in Korea.

The State Department, early this week, sent messages to Ambassador Loy Henderson in New Delhi and Avra Warren in Karachi asking them to approach their respective Governments to which they are accredited to seek contingents of troops from those countries.

SECRET DOCUMENT

The explanation given in this top secret document was that it was believed in Washington that the intransigence of Chinese Communists in Korea had now paved the way for greater Asian participation in the world organization's Korean battle.

The messages were dispatched to Henderson and Warren last Monday and there had been no reaction from them since that time so far as known here. However, it was assumed that the American request had been communicated to the appropriate officials in each country by this time.

ASIAN SOLIDARITY

The U.S. in taking this move was assumed by diplomatic observers to have been convinced that this was the proper time for the display of Asian solidarity with the aims of the United Nations in Korea. It came shortly before the United Nations Political Committee agreed to put an all out economic embargo on China's Reds as long as they kept fighting the United Nations in Korea.

Indications here were that the U.S. appeal so far as India is concerned would fall on deaf ears but there was some expectation that Pakistan might accede to the American request to the extent of sending at least a token force to

Armed Guard On Rubber Ship

SINGAPORE, May 19 (PTI-Reuter): Police today placed an armed guard on the Panamanian freighter 'Norbay' which is anchored in Singapore roads with a cargo of 740 tons of rubber bought in Malaya for China.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

CAREERISTS ON TOP IN 'UNITY-HUNT'

Planning Commission Ploughs Its Way

NEW DELHI, (By Air).

THE week in New Delhi was marked by intense political activity or make belief. Busy bodies entered the ring, not so much to secure Congress unity as to climb up in Prime Minister's esteem. It was heyday for careerists, Ministry holders and Ministry-hunters and social climbers. Their activities became red-hot as the fateful day of Acharya Kripalani's resignation drew nearer.

A meeting of the Members of Parliament, passed a resolution calling for an emergent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to consider the situation arising out of threatened resignations. Two striking instances are worth mentioning.

Two Members of Parliament, who according to conveners, were not invited suddenly gate-crashed at the last moment and made a be-line for the Prime Minister's House to appraise him of their handiwork, as soon as the so called-resolution was adopted by the meeting. They have been running after one Minister or the other since then, indicating all the while what confidence they enjoy of the people in high places.

Secondly, the busybodies have failed to secure more than thirty signatures as against fifty signatures required for the requisition of an emergent meeting of the A.I.C.C.

The All-India Congress Committee adopted a unity resolution at Ahmedabad. Since then another session of the A.I.C.C. was held in Delhi. What was the contribution of these selfless seekers after unity since Ahmedabad Session of the A.I.C.C. is being kept a close secret.

That you cannot humbug all the people for all the time is not true of New Delhi. Here you can, if you had the requisite tact and ability.

Planning In Practice

The Planning Commission is ploughing its way to its plan. So far it has done rather well. There are, however, certain inherent weaknesses both in the Constitution and in the Congress leaders, which may jethson the plan. Let me explain. The essence of Central economic planning lies in husbanding the available resources of the country in a manner which would yield the most beneficial results in shortest possible time. Discipline is "sine qua non" of any planning, discipline for common aims and objects. Let me now pass from theories to common place day to day realities

India is vast country where earthquakes, draughts, locust invasions, floods and other acts of God are not unknown phenomena. What is uncommon is the non-co-operation of the State Governments with one another and with the Centre, particularly when one party is in Office in all the Governments. People in North India know that in context of India as a whole, the food situation is not so desperate as it is painted. The surplus States have food to spare. The Prime Minister of India wanted to place food procuremint on war footing. The State Ministers, whom he consulted, had every sympathy with Bihar and Madras but, according to reports, they switched on the discussion to the impracticability of holding Elections

They would rather see India spend large amounts of foreign exchange to buy four million tons of foodgrains from abroad than to use compulsion to procure foodgrains in India.

There is yet another angle to this issue. It is generally admitted that purchasing power is shifted to the countryside and that due to high prices, the cultivator requires much less crop to pay his land revenue. The question is, Have the Congress Rulers done anything to draw out the surplus money from the countryside or make the cultivator grow crop on pre-war level? Here again Elections stand in the Way.

The Agricultural prosperity of India, to a large extent, depends on India's forests. How recklessly the forests are being exploited, has been reported by me previously. That the dollar-earning lac industry is being ruined by indiscriminate cutting down of trees was shown up by Dr. Deshmukh in Parliament during the week. The Food and Agriculture Minister, Mr. Munshi had evolved a National Forest Policy for this country. This was discussed by the Central Forest Board at Dehra Dun last week.

The State Ministers refused to look at the draft of National Policy. Some of them jibed at the paradox of a Central Minister for Food, Agriculture and Forest, None of which were controlled or administered by the Government of India. One Minister objected to the word 'National".

Without a blush, another Minister declared that the so-called uneconomic exploitation of the forests in his state had the approval of his Inspector-General. A third Minister, equally unblushingly gave inflated figures of forest trainees. The Government of India saved its face by undertaking to circulate the draft of National Forest Policy to the States for opinion. There will be no National Policy nor will there be any check on forest cutting. Vanmahotasava, notwithstanding.

Mines Mean Vote

Industrialisation, largely depends on mineral exploitation. Minerals are a wasting asset and no geological process of fertilizers can replenish the exhausted mines. Buring the last forty years, an unregulated traffic in India's minerals has grown up. Their export is carried out, not so much by genuine miners but by traders, as it were a trade in agricultural produce. For last five years the Government of India has been emphasising the imperative need for an all-India policy. Such a policy will remain ineffective, so long as the regulation of mines, oilfields, minreal utilization and development remained a state subject. Similar views were expressed by an American expert, who was engaged last year to survey the mineral possibilities of Orissa. Here again, the State Governments are not prepared to surrender their rights to drain away India's mineral wealth. In many cases mines mean votes also.

The issue is a straight one. The Planning Commission will prepare a development plan. The State Governments will welcome the plan, because it will enable them to secure larger amounts of money from the Centre. They will never agree to any political strings, if attached to such a plan.

Secondly, of what use any plan would be, if two of the basic resources, namely minerals and forest wealth were permitted exploitation not according to plan, but according to financial requirements of the States?

Election Manifesto

There is yet another aspect of planning. According to New Delhi reports, the Plan will be an integral part of the Congress Election manifesto. "We undertake to turn India into a land or milk ond honey, details of which are given in the Plan, if you return us into power" will be the slogan. It is, however, no secret that the Planning Commission will 'inter alia', recommend at least a surcharge on land tax. Will the Congress accept that recommendations to fight its Election?

BUT STATES DECLINE TO TOE CENTRE'S LINE

Lastly, there is the question of the implementation of the plan. How will the Centre ensure full implementation of the plan by the States, when it is helpless to enforce procurement of food and prevent uneconomic exploitation of mines and forests.

The plan, must serve a very important function, indicated by the father of economic planning, namely Lenin.

(Continued on Page 16)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited by an old and well established Technical College in Calcutta for the following posts:- (1) Experienced, fully competent Technical lecturer and Demonstrator, who can thoroughly maintain a Marconi Wireless Installation. (2) Traffic Instructor:- Should possess at least a 2nd class Certificate of Competency as Wireless Operator and have a minimum 5 year's practical experience. (3) Telegraph Instructor, who must have accurate and high speed sending ability on Ink-Recorder. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, general and technical education, experience and salary expected. Box No. 222 "Bombay Chronicle.".

FINANCIAL

Bonus Unit Scheme.—If you are looking for same investment, invest you must in the Bonus Units of Investors' Cartel Ltd.—the leading investment house. Investment of every Rs. 5,000/- will fetch Rs. 60/- guaranteed per month. Principal withdrawable on three months notice. Limited applications from selected parties will be entertained. Write for descriptive literatures and application forms—Investors Cartel Ltd., 198/1, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta 29. (189)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Stockists for our imitation jewellery on Rs. 300/- to Rs. 500/- salary P. M. and commission. Write for sample and Free terms. Modern Jewellers, opposite Golebagh. Amritsar. (74)

ENTRANCE EXAM. RESULTS

4,681 Students Appear: 42 Per Cent Pass

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE results of the Entrance Examination held in March, 1951, by the University of Bombay were announced today. Just over forty two per cent of the 4,681 students who appeared for the examination have passed.

The following is the list of candidates who are declared to have passed the Examination. It includes those who have been declared successful under the provision of S.204-F:—

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4680.

The results of the following candidates have been held in reserve:—

Nos. 521, 837, 1039, 1242, 1243 1742, 3559, 3570 and 4025.

Six Injured In Sewri Fire

OIL TANK SAVED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

QUICK-WITTED workers of the Asphalt Department of the Standard Vaccuum Oil Workshop at Sewri threw buckets of sand on a fast-spreading fire which broke out in two of the furnaces in the workshop this morning, and saved great danger to oil installations nearby.

The inadequate supply of water in the area made effective fire-fighting a hard task even for the four engines of the Bombay Fire Brigade which arrived on the spot a few minutes after the fire had broken out.

BIG BLAZE

No sooner than the fire had broken out, over 600 workers of the Asphalt Department began hurling full buckets of sand on the furnaces and thus for the time being, at least, attempted to localise the conflagration. But their efforts were only partially successful and the flames threatened to spread. A big blaze and high columns of spiralling thick smoke clouded the workshop for about fifteen minutes.

SIX INJURED

The fire was brought under control at about 11 a.m., half an hour after it had broken out. Two workers were seriously injured and four sustained minor injuries. They were all removed to the hospital by the Bombay Fire Brigade Ambulance.

Fire Brigade officials said that it was the action of the workers that saved other adjacent oil installations from going into smoke. Even if one small oil tank had caught fire, the danger to Bombay would have been considerable, they said.

Three motor engines and one crane belonging to the Workshop were burnt out, it was stated.

Station Officer S. P. Jog and S. M. Udayawar supervised fire-fighting operations.

The cause of the fire was not known.

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPA):— The United States of America has suggested to India and Pakistan to send troops to Korea, it is authoritatively learnt.

King Of Smugglers Killed By Police

AMRITSAR, May 19 (PTI): Ghulla Singh an outlaw known as the 'king of smugglers' was killed yesterday in an encounter with police, it is learnt.

Ghulla was a proclaimed offender alleged to have committed several murders. His field of operation was the Indo-Pakistan border. The police had announced a reward of Rs. 1,000 for his capture.

Arrested Under Indian Telegraphs Act

BOMBAY, Saturday: Chogasingh Thaveraingh Chabria, a resident of Amar Niwas, Banganga, Walkeshwar, was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. yesterday for alleged possession and operation of a wireless transmitter. The arrest was made under the provisions of the Indian Telegraphs Act after the Wireless Monitoring staff of the Post and Telegraph Department had established that wireless transmission was being conducted from that place. The accused was released on bail at the Esplanade Court today.

Policeman Arrested

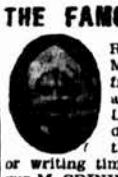
NAVSARI, May 18 (PTI): Six persons including a retired police havaldar and a policeman weer arrested when a posse of police raided an illicit distillery in Kambada village on the banks of the Ambika River.

Six maunds of wash and one and half a maunds of country liquor were

Mobile Post Office

NEW DELHI, May 19 (PTI): A mobile Post Office to collect letters for the night airmail will be introduced in Delhi as an experimental measure shortly, it is stated here.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER



Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kalivur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar Madras 17

NO PETROL SHORTAGE

Warning Against Filling Cans At Pumps

NEW DELHI, May 19. (PTI): Overall supplies of petrol in India at present are quite satisfactory—in fact, stocks today are better than they have been at any time during the past six months, it was officially stated here today.

Admitting, however, that there had been temporary local shortages at some places, a works, Production and Supply Ministry press note added that they were due chiefly to transport difficulties consequent on the heavy movement of foodgrains from the ports and had been aggravated by "abnormally large purchases" by some members of the public. Government were, however, taking all possible steps to see that sufficient supplies were moved from the ports to all parts of the country.

The press note also warned the public and dealers against the practice of filling up of cans at the pumps which, it pointed out(was a punishable offence under the provisions of the Petroleum Rules.

King And Attlee To Have Indian Dress

BOMBAY, Saturday.

King George VI and Prime Minister Clement Attlee may soon add a set of Indian national dress to their wardrobes

Bombay dressmaker Victor Dias is legging for London tomorrow with a dozen designs of the "achkan" and "chudithar"—the two piece suit worn at official functions in India. A London tailoring firm is understood to be in contact with the Buckingham Palace and No. 10 Downing Street on behalf of Mr. Dias.

The Duke of Windsor was the first member of the British Royal family to don Indian dress when he visited India as the Prince of Wales.

LADY STUDENTS' HOSTEL

Over 400 seats are available at the Lady Students' Hostel, Charni Road Gardens, Bombay.

As for admissions during the first academic term, applications, in the prescribed form, are to reach the Superintendent of the Hostel through the heads of the institutions concerned before June 10 and for the second academic turn before November 1.

Only lady students of the colleges affiliated to and of the post-graduate institutions recognised by, the Bombay University and the S.N.D.T. Women's University are eligible for admission to the hostel. Students of other educational institutions of corresponding status may also be admitted under special or general orders of the Government.

Union Official Re-arrested

KANPUR, May 18 (PTI): Mr. R. R. Chari, former Deputy Regional Iron and Steel Controller, Government of India, U P circles, who along with two members of his staff is standing trial before the additional district magistrate here was today rearrested and sent to jail as he failed to furnish fresh surities to the satisfaction of the court.

Day Temperature Rise In U. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 19. (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

Thundershowers have occurred locally in Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, South Deccan (Desh), Malabar South Kanara and Mysore and at a few stations in Orissa, Travancore Cochin and Tamilnad.

Day temperatures have generally risen over Northern India. They were markedly above normal in East Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

The following is the weather chart:

Ahmedabad	113	80	0	0—	0.3
BOMBAY	91	78	0	0.3+	0.2
Calcutta	97	83	0	7.1+	1.0
Gwalior	111	79	0	0	
Indore	108	81	0	0.1—	0.2
Lucknow	111	79	0	1.2+	0.2
Madras	97	82	0	3.7+	2.3
Mussoore	79	65	0	4.9+	0.1
Nagpur	112	84	0	3.1+	1.6
Ootacamund	74	52	0	9.3+	0.6
Simla	77	63	0	6.7+	1.3

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Vaishakh Shud 14 2007
Muslim: Saban 13 1370
Parsi: Adar 20 1320
Sunrise 6-03 a. m., Sunset 7-07 p. m.
Hightide 11-24, 23-02 Lowtide 04-34, 17-13.

Today's Engagements

M. P. C. C. EXECUTIVE

Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. L. M. Patil's residence, Malabar Hill, 8-30 p. m.

GOA AND FRENCH INDIA

Joint Conference of the pro-merger parties in the French Settlements and the Goa National Congress: Inauguration by Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor, Blavatsky Lodge, 5 p. m.

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF INDIA: Annual general meeting, Kesar Baug, Mr. M. Y. Nurie presiding, 11-30 a. m.

KARNATAK ASSOCIATION: Association Day, Mr. S. K. Patil presiding Karnatak Co-operative Buildings, 7 p. m.

MAHA BODHI SOCIETY: Buddha Jayanti celebrations, Mr. Ashok Mehta presiding, Babu Jana Vihare, Parel, 6 p. m.

HOMOEOPATHS' ASSOCIATION: Meeting at Homoeopathic General Hospital, Lamington Road, 4-30 p. m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Buddha's Life Message 6-15 p. m.

MILL MAZDOOR SABHA OFFICE

Custody Handed Over To Socialist Party

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. C. B. Velkar Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, today ordered that the possession of the Socialist-led Mill Mazdoor Sabha's office at Parel be given to the Secretary of the Bombay Socialist Party.

He, however, ordered leaders of both the dissident groups and the Socialists to enter into a bond for Rs. 200 with a seurity for the maintainance of peace in the locality.

A. I. PEACE COUNCIL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first meeting of the All Peace Council were held on May 14, 1951. Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew has been elected the President and the Vice-Presidents elected are Dr. M. Atal, Shri Prithvi Raj Kapur, Sardar Gur Bakhsh Singh Prof. D. D. Kosambi and Dr. Mulk Raj Anand.

Shri Krishan Chandur has been re-elected General Secretary and Mr. D. R. D. Wadia has been re-elected Treasurer.

The Council decided to set up a Bureau composed of representatives from every province to carry on the day to day work of the Council.

RANCHI MERCHANT ARRESTED: An influential local merchant of Ranchi was arrested for allegedly having sent postal parcels of yarn marked as "art silk to Mau (Uttar Pradesh).

"ARMED ROBBERY" AT KHAR

Government Says The Report Was Misleading

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A report was published, some time ago, in a section of the Press of an 'armed robbery' at Khar, in Greater Bombay, involving use of violence, demand for the key of an almirah at the point of knife and forcible removal of ornaments from the person of women of a household.

Police inquiries show that the report is completely baseless and misleading. The facts of the incident briefly are: A Sindhi gentleman had been occupying a flat, it was alleged, in an unauthorized manner, since May 2. On the night of May 6, the secretary of the landlord, accompanied by some persons approached the Sindhi gentleman and demanded that he should vacate the premises.

It was further alleged that the occupant's belongings were thrown out of the premises on his refusing to vacate and a scuffle between the members of the family and the landlord's agents followed. When the Superintendent of Police, Bandra, received the news on telephone, he immediately deputed three police officers and men to the scene of the incident.

The members of the family who had sustained minor injuries, i.e., abrasions, were taken to the Bhaba Hospital and discharged after treatment.

At a later stage, the Sindhi gentleman complained to the Police that one of the men who ejected him had removed a trunk containing ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 12,767. And a case was recorded by the Police.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, May 20.

BOMBAY

244 metres

7-30 a. m. Mangal Prabhat. 7-40 Programme Summary. 7-45 Nanu Choksey, L. G. songs. 8-15 Firoz Dastur. 11 Tare Sitare. 11-45 Vinodini Dixit. 13-10 Hazara Singh, Guitar. 13-40 The Week's Programme. 13-45 Promenade Concert. 17-30 Firoz Dastur. 18-10 Mohammed Ismail, Sarangi 18-30 Vinodini Dixit. 19-00 Nanu Choksey L. G. songs 19-10 Locals. 19-20 Air Quartet, Tilang. 19-30 S. K. Abhyankar, Khayal. 19-45 For Industrial Workers. 20-30 Vinodini Dixit, Thumri. 20-45 Nanu Choksey. 21-45 Ad Libitum. 21.55 Musical Interlude. 22 Branco Bratich. 22-15 George Lester. 22-30 Music in Miniature.

VARIATIONS:

7-30 a. m. Mangal Prabhat. 8 Hazara Singh. 8-45 Govind T. Powle, L. M. songs. 11 Tare Sitare. 11-45 As in Bombay A. 12-15 Nirvana. 12-47 Musical Interlude. 13-00 Govind T. Powle 13-10 As in Bombay A. 13-30 Sarla J. Malkani, L. G. songs. 13-50 Master Krishnarao, Vocal music. 17-30 For Children 18-00 Bhalchandra, Marathi Pad. 18-20 For the villages, Marathi. 18-50 For the villages, Kannada. 20-15 Govind T. Powle, L. Marathi songs. 20-30 Naqsh-I-Rangeen Sham-I-Avadh. 20-45 Replies to Listeners' Letters. 21 Sarla J. Malkani, L. H. songs. 21-30 Radio Trailer, Marathi. 21.45 Hazara Singh, Guitar. 22 Master Krishnarao, Khayal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 metres. 326.1 metres.

8-15 a. m. Amara Tyanthi. 8-30 Madhusudan S. Joshi. 9 Rang Rang Vadaliyan (Programme for Children) 18-20 Shanti Mullick (Dholak Geeto) 18-30 For Rural Listeners (Baroda only). 18-30 Sihanik Samachar, (Ahmedabad only). 18-35 Samooh Geeto (Ahmedabad only) 19-00 Madhusudan S. Joshi, Khayal. 19-15 Shanti Mullick Hindi Geeto. 19-30 Majoor Bhaio Mafe (Ahmedabad only) 20-05 Madhusudan S. Joshi, Khayal 20-30 Aapani Pasandgi, (Baroda only). 20-30 Music of India. (Ahmedabad only) 21-15 Shanti Mullick (Bhajano) 21-30 apna Sangeetnu Gharanun.

GOA

31.22 m.—08-00 Hindi film music. 09-30 Air music 09-45 Music by AIR 10-00 Cavalcade of music 10-30 Tropicana 10-45 Pipes of melody 11-10 Week's ten top tunes. 12-00 Meet the band. 12-30 p. m. Voice of prophecy. 01-00 Request prog. 02.00 Hindi request prog. 03-00 Hindi film music. 04-00 Salon seranade 04-30 AIR concert hall. 5-00 Through listening glass 05-30 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

7-15 a. m. Its a Good Day 7-30 BBC News. 7-45 Star of Today. 8 Sunday Serenade 8-15 Voice of prophecy 8-45 Round Up. Time. 9 Swap Shop, 9-30 Your Choice. 10-30 Jazz Record Shop 11 Hindi Programmes. 12 Music for Lunch. 12-30 p. m. RAF Band 1 Close down. 5 Hindi programme 6-30 The Lipton Show (Hindi) 7 Down Harmony Lane. 7-15 Four Stars and a Starlet. 7-30 Radio Jig Saw. 8 Famous Tenors 8-30 Melody Tours (Spins) 9 Concert Hall of the Air 9-30 The Voice of Prophecy. 10 The Day is Ending 10-15 Close down.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:

6 a. m. Libel 2-30 p. m. A Thanksgiving Service 3 King Lear. 3-30 Josh White Meets John Mearns. 4 Week-End sports Report. 4-15 Sandy Macpherson at the Theatre Organ. 4-45 Programme Parade. 5 English Magazine. 5-30 Calling All Forces. 6-45 Ted Heath. 7-45 BBC Scottish Orchestra. 9 A Thanksgiving Service. 9-45 Music in Miniature. 11 In Town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE:

6-45 p. m. London Calling Asia. 7-30 Bachchon ke liye. 8-15 Haftawar Tafsera 8-20 Ap ke jawab men.

Radio Interview

Elizabeth Allan, An American student who had recently visited India and stayed with Indian families, will be interviewed by All India Radio, Bombay, at 9-45 p.m. on May 20. The interviewer will be Uma Anand and the programme will be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

TRY MY WONDERFUL POWERS!

I give never failing advice on all important matters of life such as LOVE, MARRIAGES, BUSINESS, HEALTH, LAWSUITS, SPECULATIONS and PROFESSIONAL SUCCESS. I never fail to reunite the separated, overcome enemies, rivals, lover's quarrels, evil habits, stumbling blocks, Evil influences and bad luck of all kinds. There is no hope so sad or home so dreary that I cannot bring sunshine into it. Write me your individual requirements and I will give you positive evidence in your case FREE of charge and guarantee success where all others have failed.

Prof. SEKHAR,
The Great Mesmerist & Zamindar, ELURU (W G Dist).

Battle For Freedom Of The Press

EDITORS' DEPUTATION OF 12 TO MEET NEHRU

NEW DELHI, May 19 (PTI).

THE Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference today selected twelve members to wait in deputation on Prime Minister Nehru tomorrow and communicate to him the Committee's views on the proposed amendment to the constitution relating to the freedom of the press.

The members are: Messrs. Deshbandhu Gupta, Devadas Gandhi, S. Sadanand, R. N. Goenka, A. D. Mani, K. Bhattacharya, J. N. Sahni, K. Narendra, Matadin Bhageria, S. N. Ghosh, Pothan Joseph and B. Shivarao.

The Committee discussed for two and a half hours the proposed amendment at its session in the forenoon, and met again for one and a half hours in the evening.

According to a press note issued by the Secretary of the AINEC, at both the sittings, the amendment was examined in all its implications and strong views were expressed by the members against the desirability of proceeding with it.

Mr. Deshbandu Gupta, President of the AINEC, presided over today's emergent meeting of the committee.

Twelve members were present. They were: Messrs. S. Sadanand, Devdas Gandhi, Matadin Bhageria, K. Narendra, R. N. Goenka, S. N. Ghosh, A. D. Mani, Manian Natesan, J. Natarajan, J. N. Sahi, B. Sen Gupta and Sardar Jang Bahadur Singh.

Those who attended by special invitation included: Messrs. E. P. W. DeCosta, S. Basu, B. R. Madhok, Ram Gopal, Durga Das, Ranbir Singh, Harilal Saksena, G. K. Ojha, Feroz Chand, Harishankar Dwedi, Harbans Singh Sodhi, P. S. Sodhbans, A. S. Jenger, B. Shiva Rao, Pothan Joseph, C. K. Bhattacharya, P. D. Sharma, K. Rama Rao, Shamlal, K. R. Malkani, Dr. Arishnalal Shridharani and Dr. Lanka Sundaram.

The committee is meeting again tomorrow.

RECEPTION TO EDITORS

NEW DELHI, May 19, (PTI): Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, president All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, held a reception this evening at the Constitution Club to meet members of the Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C.

Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, officials of the Information Ministry and editors of local newspapers attended the function.

MOVE TO DROP AMENDMENTS DEFEATED

NEW DELHI May 19 (PTI & UPI)

A suggestion to drop the proposed amendments to article 19 (2) of the Constitution was defeated at a meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party this afternoon, it was learned.

The amendments enable Parliament to place restrictions in respect of various matters under the fundamental rights of freedom of speech and expression.

The proposal to drop the amendments was made by Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta and was reported to have been defeated by an overwhelming majority, only four members voting in favour.

Another suggestion for giving freedom of vote to members with regard to these amendments was also not favoured by the members, it is learnt.

The party, it was understood, also discussed the suggestions that article 15 (3) should be so amended as to cover articles 29 (2) and other articles in order to get over the difficulties created by the judgment of the Supreme Court in the Madras Communal G. O. case, no decision was taken in this regard.

In regard to article 31 (2), it was stated a suggestion was made that there should be no automatic saving of future zamindari abolition laws, but that such laws should be saved only if they received the assent of the President. The meeting did not take any decision on this article also.

The party is likely to meet again on Monday.

SELECT COMMITTEE MEETING

DELHI, May 19, (PTI): The Select Committee of Parliament on the Constitution (First Amendment) Bill, held its first meeting today.

It is meeting again tomorrow.

INCIDENTS IN DACCA

Looting And Forcible Entry Into Houses

ALLAHABAD, May 19, (PTI): Communal tension prevails in Dacca, following several cases of forcible entry by Muslims into Hindu occupied houses, according to reports received in India.

The incidents occurred in Mahajanpur and Jariapuli lanes during the last five days, the reports said. In one case, Muslims forcibly entered a Hindu's house and are said to have seized ornaments worn by the inmates.

Muslims of certain localities are reported to have taken out a procession in violation of section 144 banning public demonstrations. The East Bengal Government, consequently, arrested nine Muslims, of whom five have been released on bail.

The panic-stricken Hindus of the town are reported to have appealed to the East Bengal Government to take drastic action against the miscreants.

The recent disturbances are ascribed to unrestrained propaganda in East Bengal over alleged ill-treatment and harassment of returning Muslim migrants into West Bengal and also to the preaching of 'Jehad' over the Kashmir issue.

According to West Bengal Government sources, every possible assistance was being given to returning Muslims. Besides rehabilitation loans, in most cases, their houses and lands have been restored to them.

ONE KILLED IN BULSAR EXPLOSION

BULSAR, May 19, (PTI): A loud explosion shook the Bulsar railway station yesterday evening.

One person was reported to have died of burns sustained in a fire that followed the explosion.

The explosion and fire are believed to have been caused by a film parcel in the luggage room catching fire and igniting some GWS cylinders.

Glass panes and windows adjoining the luggage room were damaged.

Nato Members Hesitant

LONDON, May 19 (UPA): Many of the United States Atlantic Pact partners are lukewarm toward the American suggestion to include Greece and Turkey in the Western defense setup, a survey showed on Friday.

Efforts To Build Congress Unity

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, India's Education Minister, today expressed the hope that even at this late stage efforts will be made to overcome the differences which had recently been "exhibited by some of the old and tried workers" of the Indian National Congress. "Some friends have already taken steps towards this end", he said.

"There is a proposal to convene a special session of the All-India Congress Committee where the issues which divide old colleagues may be freely and fairly discussed and a solution found", Maulana Azad said.

This, he considered, was a right move.

It was "fitting and proper" that before old workers left the organisation which they had helped to build, they must place their case and explain their difficulties to its most representative membership, Maulana Azad stated.

He was confident that the country's problems would be overcome by the innate wisdom and good sense of the Indian people.

FOOD SITUATION

Referring to the acute scarcity of food which was facing India today, the Education Minister said that the tragedy of the situation was that while the actual shortage of food was not very great, its impact upon public consciousness and the life of the country should be so disastrous.

"With proper co-operation between the Government and the people and the single hearted pledge of all Indians that no one will try to profit out of human distress the situation could be brought under control", he said.

The Minister was confident that all leaders and workers of the country would strive towards that end.

Maulana Azad, who is leaving India today on a two-month cultural tour of the Middle East said that he was going abroad to convey India's message of good-will. He considered that he was, in this way, serving the best interests of the country.

India's Terms For Peace Treaty With Japan

NEW DELHI, May 19, (PTI): The Government of India are understood to have forwarded their views to Washington on the United States draft proposals for a peace treaty with Japan.

While there is no official indication, the Indian Government's views on the American draft would appear to be:

Firstly, the Japanese nation should be admitted into the comity of free nations as a contented member without imposing any undue restrictions on a vanquished foe and

Secondly, it should not be made impossible for Moscow and Peking Governments, both of whom have a stake in the far east, to conclude a peace treaty with Japan separately if they so chose at a later date.

U. S. REJECTS RED CHINA'S CLAIM

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPA): The United States today rejected a Russian proposal to let Communists China participate in writing a Japanese peace treaty, writes David G. Briggs, UPA Staff Correspondent.

The rejection was contined in a note handed to Soviet Ambassador Alexander Panyushkin who was called to the State Department to receive it.

Make Portuguese Quit Goa

RAJKUMAR URGES UNITED FRONT IN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

INAUGURATING the Third Annual Conference of the National Congress of Goa in Bombay today Dr. N. V. Rajkumar, Secretary of the Foreign Department of the A.I.C.C. asked the Goan people to launch a struggle anew on "rational and practical level" for liberating the Portuguese possessions in India, because the question of Goa, Daman and Diu, in his opinion, could not be settled on diplomatic level.

DEPUTIES NEARER AGREEMENT

PARIS, May 19, (PTI-Reuter): Russia tabled a new proposal at the Big 4 Deputies' Conference here today which observers believed might end the deadlock on the question of German demilitarisation.

Soviet Deputy Andrei Gromyko's move was a compromise on what place should be given to German demilitarisation on the agenda which the Deputies have been trying to force for a full?scale Big Four Foreign Ministers' Conference.

Observers said the sudden development after ten weeks of difficult and delicate negotiations meant that unless something unforseen occurred, only two points remained to be settled

These were:

(1) Whether the North Atlantic Treaty should be included in the agenda.

(The three Western powers—Britain, France and the United States—have maintained that this subject should not be included, for it would involve other nations not represented at the proposed Big Four Conference)

(2) The actual order of items on the final agenda. Mr. Ernest Davies, the British deputy, was flying back to London late today. Officially his visit was said to be "for personal reasons", but a British spokesman said Mr. Davies would have consultations at the Foreign Office before returning on Monday.

"Physically, culturally and linguistically Goa was a part of India and will always remain a part of India," Dr. Rajkumar said, and after the "insult" that the Portuguese Governments had inflicted upon the Government of India by refusing to negotiate on the question of their possessions on Indian soil by declaring them as part of Portugal, the Goan people should close up their ranks and should resolve not to be content until the "last Portuguese leave the shores of India".

PAN-AFRICANISM

"If we believe that the French and the Portuguese will leave India as peacefully as the British did, that belief is a bit far-reached. The French might come down to negotiations at least because they had democracy at home. But Portugal was "one step more Fascist than the French", and as such they would not be amenable to negotiations.

BARBARING WILL NOT GO

He asked the Goan people to forget their differences and to launch a united struggle for achieving their "birthright" which was liberation from foreign rule. In this struggle they should follow the example of the Indian National Congress in their freedom struggle, he added.

He also asked them not to be victims of Portuguese blandishments and not to entertain any attitude of bargaining with India and Portugal, because India would feel it beneath her dignity to enter into such bargain. "India is a vast country and the absence or [illegible] of Goa or Pondicherry, or [illegible] for security reasons, hardly make any difference. "It is your birthright to get yourself free from Portuguese and to come back to India".

He also appealed to the people of India not to forget that [illegible] still under foreign rule. The people of India [illegible] little interest in the fate of the territories that would be a wrong attitude, because India's fight for freedom as not only liberation of Brit[illegible] India but also the liberation of [illegible] people under other foreign rules as well, he added.

INDIA TO ACT

Dr. Kasinath Sangiri, President of the session, urged the immediate active intervention of the Government of India with a view to liberating Goa from foreign rule. Government should pay much attention to Goa's case as gave to the Kashmir problem, he said.

The Portuguese Government had denationalised the political prisoners degraded them as "fictitious" be[illegible]

(Continued on page 15)

BOMBS EXPLODE IN TRIPOLI

But Emir Of Cyrenaica's Car Passes Safely

TRIPOLI, May 19, (PTI-Reuter): A time bomb exploded as a car carrying the Emir of Cyrenaica, Mohammed Idris-el-Senussi, passed by during a ceremony here today.

Four spectators were reported wounded. Otherwise there was no damage.

Two other bombs exploded an hour after the procession had passed.

Authorities believed the bombs were planned by political parties opposed to the Federation of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan, scheduled for January.

The Emir of Cyrenaica, King-designate of Libya, was driving through Tripoli at the start of a ten-day state visit to Tripolitania.

When the Federation of the three territories takes place the Emir will become King of the new Libyan state.

The territories are to be federated in accordance with a United nations decision.

STRACHEY WARNS AGAINST TALK OF WAR ON CHINA

KEIGHLEY, YORKSHIRE, May 19, (PTI-Reuter): Britain's War Secretary, Mr. John Strachey, today condemned calls for an all-out war on China.

The issue of war or peace in Asia was in the balance, he told a Labour Party meeting here.

Air and sea bombardment of Chinese cities would seal the fate of the West in the entire continent of Asia, he contended.

It was ridiculous to say the policy of restraint was appeasement or weakness.

If the Chinese refused to negotiate they might well tire of beating their heads against the brick wall of the United Nations defence, and the fighting might tacitly die away, he said.

It was crazy to turn a limited war into an unlimited war for the sake of making the position more logical.

India And Pakistan Not To Send Troops To Korea

NEW DELHI, May 19 (PTI).

INDIA is not likely to send troops to Korea according to authoritative quarters in New Delhi.

According to P.T.I. message from Karachi, Pakistan is not sending troops to Korea, according to Pakistan officials. Officials said that while Pakistan would certainly like to do her bit in the Korean war as a member of the United Nations, it could not under the present circumstances send troops to Korea in view of her position with regard to Kashmir and her relations with India and Afghanistan.

MCDERMOTT'S STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, May 19 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Michael Mcdermott, State Department spokesman today said that the United States had asked India and Pakistan to send troops to United Nations forces in Korea.

Mohan Singh's Complaint

SURAT, May 19 (PTI): Mr. Mohan Singh, President of the United Socialists Organisation, said here today that the Government of India refused to give him a passport to visit any foreign country, not even England.

He added: "I did not want to go to Russia. But I wanted to go to England. But I am not allowed to go. My position is worse than that of a prisoner in other countries".

The members of the Patiala Branch of R.S.S. have decided, it is learnt, to forego their two days' ration per week with a view to saving foodgrains to be despatched to the famine stricken brethren of Bihar.

FRENCH-INDIA PRO-MER[illegible] MEETING IN CITY

Dr. N. V. Rajkumar inaugurating the annual session of the Settlements of India at [illegible]

Joint Conference of Pro-merger Parties in the French [illegible] Lodge on Saturday.

PAK POLICE OPEN FIRE

BOATMAN WOUNDED; CRAFT CAPSIZES

CALCUTTA, May 19, (UPI): The Pakistan police fired two rounds at a passenger boat at the Indian Union in a border river near village Satihati under Hansnabad police station in 24-Pargannas district on Friday afternoon. One boatman received bullet injuries and the boat with 11 passengers and three Hindu boatmen capsized. The injured boatman and another swam to the Indian border crossing the river while the others were rescued and taken to Pakistan side.

The boat had been proceeding, it is reported to Pakistan, from Satihati when the Pak-police asked the boatman to anchor the boat at the Pak shore but as the boatman turned the boat towards the Indian Union, the Pak police opened fire.

Govind Malaviya In Car Mishap

BANARAS, May 19, (PTI): Pandit Govind Malaviya, M. P. and Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University, was involved in a car accident this morning. While coming out of the Moghalsari station compound his car dashed against a motor truck and was badly damaged. Pandit Malaviya, however, escaped unhurt. He returned here today from Delhi.

Kartar Singh To Quit Congress

SIMLA, May 19, (H.S.)

Gyani Kartar Singh, a leading Congressman of the Punjab, will quit the Congress very shortly, according to knowledgeable sources close to the ex-Akali leader.

It is learnt from well-informed circles that his rejoining the Akali Dal which he left in March 1948 is still doubtful. In case the Akali Party does not accept him, Gyaniji will form a new party.

NEGOTIATE TO END OIL DISPUTE

U. S. Appeal To Persia

WASHINGTON, May 19 (PTI-Reuter).

THE United States has urged Persia to negotiate with Britain for a friendly settlement of their dispute over the proposed nationalisation of Persian oil resources but it also warned Persia of the "serious effects of any unilateral cancellation of her contracts with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company".

A formal statement by the State Department last night said that should Persia expel the British operators of the Company, American technicians would not be available to replace them.

It said the United States had neither approved for disapproved the terms of any particular British proposal for a settlement of the dispute, but it was "pleased to note a sincere desire on the part of the British to negotiate with the Iranians on all outstanding issues".

SOME DOUBTS

"We have stressed the importance of the Iranians achieving their legitimate objectives through friendly negotiation with the other party consistent with their international responsibilities", the State Department said.

"This would have the advantage of maintaining confidence in future commercial investments in Iran and, indeed in the validity of contractual arrangements.

The State Department said that its talks with Persian officials had made it plain that Washington recognised Persia's sovereign rights and sympathised with her desire for increased benefits resulting from the developments of her own oil.

But the United States raised the question of "whether or not the elimination of the established British oil company from Iran would in fact secure for Iran the greatest possible benefits".

"We have pointed out that the efficient production and refining of Iranian oil required technical skills and capital of the sort provided by the British company", the State department continued.

Describing the current dispute as serious not only to the parties directly concerned but to the whole world, the State Department concluded: "the United States believes that Iran and Great Britain have such a strong mutuality of interests that they must and will find some way, through friendly negotiation, of restablishing a relationship which will permit each party to play its role in the achievement of their common objectives.

"Through such negotiation, it is felt Iran's basic desires and interests can best be realised, the legitimate British interest preserved and the essential flow of Iranian oil into the markets of the free world maintained.

"The United States has repeatedly expressed its great interest in the continued independence and territorial integrity of Iran and has given and will continue to give concrete evidence of this interests."

The note maintained that the Persian decision to Nationalise the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company was not a legitimate exercise of Persia's sovereign rights.

"A refusal on the part of the Iranian Government to negotiate could not fail gravely to impair those friendly relations which we both wish to maintain, and to have the most serious consequences", it said.

The note drew attention to the 1933 agreement, which states that the position of the Company shall never be altered by Persian legislation except as the result of Agreement".

The essential point and the real issue was the wrong done if a sovereign state broke a contract which it had deliberately made.

If the Persian Government had grievances against the Company their remedy was to seek arbitration, the note added.

Britain Moves In Iran Oil Dispute

ISSUE MAY GO BEFORE THE HAGUE COURT

TEHERAN, May 19. (PTI-Reuter):

THE British Ambassador today handed over to the Persian Government Britain's note on Persian oil nationalisation.

The offer was made in a note from British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, handed to the Government here by Ambassador Sir Francis Shepherd.

The note warned Persia that any precipitate unilateral action in nationalising oil would endanger Anglo-Persian relations, which the British Government was anxious to improve.

The Persian Prime Minister R. Mohammed Mossadeq, was not well enough to receive Sir Francis Shepherd and Foreign Minister Bajher Kazemi received the note:

The note—a long one written in Persian script—questioned Persia's legal right to nationalise the oil industry and referred to the possibility of the dispute being taken before the International Court.

M. Kazemi received the note and heard Sir Francis Shepherd's explanation. He said he would see Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeq at the earlier moment and tell him all that had happened at the meeting.

COPY TO SHAH

Afterwards Sir Francis Shepherd drove to the Green Marble Palace, where he gave the Shah a copy of the note and acquainted him of the latest developments in the situation.

The British note said that Britain still hoped the oil crisis could be "solved by negotiation to the satisfaction of all concerned."

The note said that if Persia rejected the oil company's appeal for arbitration they would have the right to take the case to the International Court of Justice. In that event, it was hoped Persia would cooperate in helping the Court to give a speedy decision.

More British Warships For Mediterranean

London, May 19, (PTI-Reuter): Seven warships, including an aircraft-carrier, will sail at intervals during the next three months to reinforce Britain's Mediterranean fleet.

The warships are now being refitted in British dockyards, or being brought forward from reserve.

These reinforcements will bring the fleet back to full operation strength, after it had been drained by the Korean war and the crisis by Persia's moves to nationalise the oil industry.

16 Families Leave For Abadan

LONDON, May 19, (PTI-Reuter): Families of sixteen Anglo-Iranian Oil Company officials left London by air today for Abadan, Persia. The youngest of fifteen children in the party was only two months old, but the women said they were not worried about conditions in Persia.

One said her husband had told her conditions were not as bad as some people had reported and that only people on leave had come home.

Latest In Teheran

LONDON, May 19, (UPA): Five-minutes before Britain note to Iran was released the 'Soviet Monitor' carried a Teheran dispatch of the Soviet Tass news agency reporting the formation of a "National Society for struggle against imperialistic oil companies in Iran."

N. A. T. O. HQ.

OSLO, May 19, (PTI-Reuter): The Headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in northern Europe will be Oslo, it was officially announced here today.

Admiral Sir Patrick Brind, Atlantic Pact Commander-in-Chief, made the announcement after discussions with Norwegian defence chiefs.

Weaver Satyagrahis Arrested

MADRAS, May 19, (PTI): Police arrested today ninty weaver Satyagrahis from various parts of Madras city for defying the ban prohibiting processions.

Stop Press

BRITAIN NOT AWARE OF IT

LONDON, May 19 (PTI-Reuter): A British Foreign Office spokesman said here today that he had "no knowledge" of a news agency report that Russia had informally suggested to the United States a reopening of talks to end the Korean War and reach a Far Eastern settlement.

The report quoted informed diplomats here for stating this and adding that initial American reaction has been cool.

FRANK GRAHAM

KARACHI, May 19 (PTI): Dr. Frank Graham, new United Nations Kashmir representative, is expected to leave the United States for the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent on June 5, according to Pakistan officials here. They are, however, not certain whether he will first visit India or Pakistan.

Dockyard Annex Nadkarni Cup

PENALTY GOAL SEALS WIMCO'S FATE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AIDED BY A PENALTY GOAL IN THE FIFTIETH MINUTE OF PLAY, INDIAN NAVAL DOCKYARD TRIUMPHE OVER WIMCO SPORTS BY THREE GOALS TO NIL TO WIN THE NADKARNI, CUP FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT, BEFORE A LARGE CROWD AT THE COOPERAGE THIS EVENING.

Though Wimco held a whip hand over the exchanges due to their triangular short passing methods and quick footedness, they failed to make the day, due to poor finish work at the all important stage.

As for Dockyard, they have to thank their goalkeeper from saving them from a rout and they have also to thank referee Natarajan for penalizing Wimco for a fair shoulder charge, which was to result in the first goal for Dockyard. This dampened the spirits of the Wimco side and two quick goals followed.

Kenneth Le Febour, and D'Costa impressed in attack for Dockyard; while Manicham and Joseph did well for Mimco forward line. Coutinho defended well and D'Sliva, the custodin played a brillian game.

Dockyard attacked early on, but Wimco retaliated on a corner came their way, due to an error of judgement by the linesman. Right half S Choudury nearly put the ball into his own goal of a clearance, but Puthran Dockyard's custodian saved.

A clerance by Wimco's left half R. Lobo nearly had Dockyard in arrears; for Manickam put Joseph through. Then, Joseph drove a left which to all intents looked a certain goal, but Puthran down on the floor managed to sky the ball away with his feet. The corner proved in vain.

On the other hand Wimco's goal had a narrow escape, but Abraham running well in front failed to connect a faulty clearance by goalkeeper D'Silva.

Wimco were now well on top. Manickam had three grand scoring chances, but goalie Puthran saved his side. The first time he collected a feeble kick from Manikam, then, Manikam was late to a rolling one and Puthran collected with difficulty. Again Manickam tried, but he was foiled by Puthran collecting well.

In the second period fifth minute Wimco should have gained the lead, but Manickam with only Puthran to beat sent in a feeble shot that went wide. Dockyard's raids were coming off at long intervals. A good angular kick by right outer D'Costa was punched away by D'Silva. Soon another long shot by the same player sailed over the cross bar.

Dockyard were showing signs of improvemcnt. They knew their salvation lay in long shots and one such try by Kenneth Le Febour was lucky punched out and over the cross bar by D'Silva.

Wimco were provided with many good scoring chances, but failure on the part of the inner forwads to follow up these moves brought no material advantage.

Dockyard found the twentieth minute rather lucky centre half Ganghadar gave Ivor Abraham a might heave in the box as he was running through and was given the maximum penalty. Kunder, Dockyard's centre half beat D'Sliva with a powerful top of the net drive.

Five minutes later Ivor Abraham sent in a capital centre for Kenneth Le Febour to push to the corner of the net. Another minute elapsed and Kenneth Le Febour sent in a pile driver to beat a helpless custodian. Three quick goals completely upset the losers calculations.

Mrs. N. N. Guha distributed the prizes to the winners and runners-up.

The teams were:—

DOCKYARD:—Puthran: B. Dias, Cardoza: S. Choudhury, Kunder, Tavers: M. D'Costa, D. Choudhury, I Abraham, Ken Le Febour, Subanan.

WIMCO SPORTS: L. D'Silva Cajetan D'Costa, Laljee: Raju, Gangadhar, R. Lobo; Santharam, Gaware, Manikam, Sakharam Joseph

Referee: L. R. Natarajan.

DAVIS CUP TIE POSTPONED

MILAN, May 19 (PTI-Reuter): The doubles match between Italy and South-Africa in their second round Davis Cup Lawn Tennis tie was postponed.

Gordon Richards To Ride Stokes

LONDON, May 19 (PTI-Reuter): Gordon Richards, the champion jockey, said at Lingfield Park races today that he would ride Sir Victor sassoon's Stokes in the Epsom Derby.

Stokes, who is trained by Norman Bertie at Newmarket, is one of the leading public fancies for the Epsom classic on the form he showed when second to Ki Ming in the 2,000 guineas, and second in the Derby Trial Stakes at Lingfield Park yesterday.

Stokes met with a minor mishap at Newmarket today and slightly cut a stifle. Mr. P. J. Clayton, Sir Victor Sassoon's racing manger, said: "It is nothing serious, and will not hold him up in his work".

ENGLAND BEATS PORTUGAL

EVERTON, May 19, (PTI-Reuter): England beat Portugal by five goals to two after leading at half time in a Festival International soccer match at Goodison Park here today.

Tattersall Is Deadly

LONDON, May 19 (PTI-Reuter): Roy Tattersall of Lancashire gave one of the most impressive displays of offspin bowling seen in a big match at Lords when he captured 8 South African wickets for 51 for the M. C. C. on the opening day of their match today. The South Africans were all out for 190. The M. C. C lost 2 wickets for 37 at the close. Tattersall controlled length, direction and change of pace in the manner of an expert, and always had the South African batsmen in trouble. Six wickets had fallen for 92 when Clive Van Ryneveld and Percy Mansell came together in a seventh wicket stand which yielded 30.

When Mansell left, Van Ryneveld and Norman Mann added 49 for the 8th wicket. Van Ryneveld hit 56, top scorer for the tourists. Reg Simpson and Bill Edrich were sent back cheaply when the M C C batted.

The scores were:—

SOUTH AFRICANS (first innngs).

Eric Rowan b Tattersall 26; Waite b Tattersal 13; Erondean b Tattersall 26; Fullerton c Perks b Tattersall 12; Cheetham b Tattersall 6; Mclean b Young 3; Mansell c Stephenson b Edrich 12; Van Ryneveld c Compton b Tattersall 56; Mann lbw Tattersall 24; Chebb c Compton b Tattersall 0; Mccarthy not out 0; Extras 12; Total 190.

Bowling Analysis:—

Perks 31-12-62-0; Edrich 9-2-29-1; Tattersall 41.4-2-51-8; Young 18-11-19-1; Compton 8-1-17-0.

M. C. C. First Innings).

Simpson hit wicket b Chubb 12; Robertson not out 12; Edrich c Mclean b Mann 1; Compton not out 9; Extras 3; Total (for two wickets) 37.

BHOIWADA ENTER FINAL

Summersgill Football Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Scoring both the goals in the second half, Bhoiwada Football Club made the final grade of the Summersgill Cup Football Tournament eliminating the senior string of Goan Rovers by two goals to nil at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening. Bhaiwada will meet the winners of G.I.P. Rly. "C" and Famous Sports Club in final.

The game was played at a fast pace and both sides visited the rival goals in turn but both the teams failed to score in the first half and the teams crossed over on level terms.

Five minutes after the breather right-outer Yetkar gave Bhoiwada the lead and midway through Fernandes completed the winners tally by converting a flag-kick taken by deep defender Shahoo. R. D'Souza failed to reduce the losers defeat by shooting wide.

The teams were:

BHOIWADA F. C.: Keny; Shahoo and Thakur; Shantaram, Fernandes and More; Yetkar, Wasudeo, Wagha, Baban and Baburao.

GOAN ROVERS "A": M. Cardoz; P. Fernandes and J. Gonsalves; N. Fernandes A. Fernandes and P. Fernandes; R. D'Souza, A. P. Gonsalves, J Pinheiro, F. Noronha and J. D'Cunha.

REFEREE: M. S. Joseph.

DAS CUP

Earlier at the same venue Khatau Sports Club beat Medar Bamboo by a solitary goal in the second round of the Das Cup Tournament. Khatau S. C. enjoyed a major share of the exchanges and concentrated play into the rival territory for long spell. Right-outer Daniel scored the all important goal for Khatau ten minutes before the interval by beating the rival custodian from long range.

BOMBAY ENTER NATIONAL HOCKEY SEMI-FINAL

Reg. Rodrigues Scores All-Important Goal

Bombay 1, Uttar Pradesh 0.

MADRAS, May 19, (PTI).

FACED WITH AN INSPIRED GOALIE WHO STOPPED EVERYTHING AND ANYTHING, BOMBAY HAD TO STRUGGLE FOR 56 MINUTES BEFORE THEY COULD STORM THEIR WAY TO VICTORY BY A SOLITARY GOAL AGAINST UTTAR PRADESH IN THE QUARTER-FINAL OF THE NATIONAL HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP HERE TODAY

Bombay are now in the semi-final where they have to meet the winners of the other quarter-final tie between Services and Bhopal.

After unsuccessfully raiding the Uttar Pradesh goal throughout the first half and better part of the second half, Bombay got the only goal of the match through inside-left Reggie Rodrigues four minutes from time. Reggie, after beating a defender, sent in a fierce drive from the top of the circle. Custodian Sethi, who had started advancing meanwhile, had to look on helplessly as the ball sped past him into the net.

Custodian Sethi of Uttar Pradesh was the hero of the match. Time and again he foiled the menacing onslaught of the Bombay quintette with his uncanny anticipation and unfailing defence.

Another outstanding player of the day was centre-half Anand Singh of U.P. He worked like a trojan and played his dual role in copybook fashion.

The U.P. forward line was an utter failure. There was no cohesion between them, and inside-right Idris, their best forward, had to go on his own many times, though winger Pratap combined with him now and then. The attack was so weak that custodian Leo Pinto was never tested even once throughout the 60 minutes.

As for Bombay, all played well as a team, especially the half-line and defence. But wingers Francis Coutinho and Ceasar Gomes deserve special mention as they were very often in the picture.

On the day's game, Bombay were definitely the superior side and fully deserved their victory. Wingers Coutinho and Gomes frequently beat and spreadeagled the U.P. defence with their dribbling and sprints down the line. The inside trio, though not so successful, did their best. With olympic backs Walter D'Souza and Gentle forming the rear-guard and Leo Pinto in custody of the goal, the Bombay defence proved impregnable as was expected.

With only four minutes to go for the final whistle a draw seemed possible when Rodrigues, trapping a pass from the right near the '25' dribbled past a defender and beat Sethi with a scorching drive from the top of the circle to put Bombay in the semi-final.

The teams: BOMBAY: Leo Pinto, R. S Gentle, Walter D'Souza; Perumal, George Pereira, Soli Poonawalla; Ceasar Gomes, Joe D'Mellow, Ashlyn Saxby, Reg Rodrigues and Francis Coutinho.

UTTAR PRADESH: Sethi, Abid Ali, Harbans Singh, Agjit Singh, Anand Singh, Hussain Ali Surendra Pratap, Irdis Ahmed, Babulal Yadhav, Imtiaz Agi and Berti Tewari.

UMPIRES: Kishenlal and Mushaila.

Panton Wins In Golf Tourney

LONDON, May 19 (PTI-Reuter):: John Panton, the Scottish professional champion, who has been in the limelight for the past two seasons, won the Dalls professional two thousand sterling golf tournament at Sunningdale yesterday. His aggregat efor 72 holes was 282 which gave him a three strokes lead from Bobby Locke South Africa's holder of the British Open Championship.

Panton who wintered in South Africa with a Bririths Team had led from the start when he returned 66 in his opening round. He was only a stroke ahead of his partner. Arthur Lees after three rounds and several other players were within distance but Panton at the tail end of the field never cracked. A sterling 71 to finish was, on the face of it, equal to his opening 66 for he must have known that Locke was sitting in the club house with 285.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, May 19, (PTI): The following are the results of the First Division Calcutta Football League matches played today:—

Rajasthan 3, Sporting Union 0,

Aryans 2, Dalhousie 0,

B. N. Railway 2, Calcutta Garrison 0.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:—

5-40 p. m. Indian Navy vs Asbestos Cement (Cooperage League).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

3-40 p. m. Versova R. C. vs Young Labour.

4-40 p. m. Lever S. C. vs Indian Gymkhana.

5-40 p. m. G. I. P. "E" vs Khandoba Vijay (Das Cup).

AZAD LEAVES INDIA

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, India's Education Minister, left Bombay on his foreign tour at Santa Cruz aerodrome on Saturday evening. Photo shows Maulana Azad with Sir Fazal I. Rahimtoola.

Racing Sub-Committee's April Resolution In Cold Storage

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The bold step taken by the Club members of the R. W. I. T. C. on April 20, when they appointed a sub-committee of 5 members to decide whether the club should voluntarily wind up or whether the club should voluntarily remove its activities to some other convenient place in India where racing can be allowed at reasonable license fees and without undue interference, now seems to be kept in cold storage.

Rather, this step has been necessitated by the fact that 9 of the members of the sub-committee are unable to meet due to various reasons. But, somehow these gentlemen failed to stand up on the day of their appointment and say that they would be unable to serve on the Committee.

Mr. A. C. Clarke, Mr. Jasdenwalla, Sir Sultan Chinoy have left for the U. K. Mr. Ramnivas Ruia, will be leaving on the 19 for the Far East and Mr. C. K. Daftary is busy in Delhi, Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, Mr. Fazal Khainaz and Sir Jamshetjee Duggan decline to work on the Committee. There seems to be more to it in this than meets the eye.

As Mr. Russa Mehta, the covenor of the meeting is leaving for Europe at the end of the month, the work of the sub-committee is postponed till August.

GERMANY LEADS IN DAVIS CUP

BERLIN, May 19, (PTI-Reuter): Germany took A 2-1, lead over Denmark in their second round European Zone Davis Cup tie here today when they won the doubles match.

The German pair, Gottfried Von Cramm and Ralf Goepfert, beat Kurt Nielsen and Torben Ulrich 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

The final two singles matches will be played tomorrow.

RULE OF LOVE IN TELANGANA: Acharya Vinoba Bhave told a meeting of villagers at Peddamungal in the "disturbed" Telangana area of Hyderabad that there were indications that the "rule of love" had now begun there.

Gavilan Outpoints Bratton

NEW YORK, May 19 (PTI): Kid Gavilan of Cuba beat Johnny Bratton on points in a world welterweight title bout here last night.

Bratton of Chicago at 147 pounds, was on the defensive during most of the fight. Gavilan, who scaled 145 and a quarter pounds at the weighin, was never stretched.

LIBERAL'S PLEA TO ATTLEE

Let Commonwealth Move To Supply Food For Bihar

LONDON, May 19. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Clement Davies, liberal leader, sent a telegram to Prime Minister Attlee today urging instant help to Bihar, India, threatened with famine.

He said the situation was so serious that unless help was forthcoming immediately it would become calamitous.

The telegram added: "What are we doing or capable of doing? Could not the Commonwealth act together and immediately, each agreeing to give specific and instant aid? Could a request be made to the United Nations to send assistance?"

A copy of the telegram was also sent to Mr. Winston Churchill, Conservative leader.

A maternity home built out of profits of a municipal fair price shop was opened at Sinnar Near Nasik, on Thursday by Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Government of India.

BOMBAY RESPONDS TO CALL OF BIHAR AND MADRAS

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement:

In response to the appeal made by the Hon'ble Shri Jawaharlal Nehru to help alleviate the sufferings of the people of Bihar and Madras, the B.P.C.C. have already launched a campaign for "foregoing a day's ration per week' for our brethern in these States. We have circulated forms and by now, a number of them have already been signed. These form are being forwarded to the Rationing authorities who effect the cut forthwith, and transfer the quota thus saved to Bihar and Madras with least delay.

We have also been getting offers from members of the public for helping us in collecting foodgrains for this cause. It is, however, felt that one must have a proper authority to do so, and we, therefore, request those desirous of collecting foodgrains to get necessary authorities from the Rationing Department.

C'Wealth Nations Must Help India

LONDON, May 19.

MANY people in Britain feel concerned at the food shortage in India and would like to do what they can to feed the hungry and semi-hungry.

The other day India House received an annonymous donation of £100 towards Indian famine relief. Others too want to send their little donations. The Daily Express has been rung by its readers, asking if they could send contributions.

In the Manchester Guardian letters have been published drawing attention to the need of action to help the Government of India in its efforts to fight the famine in Bihar. Mr. Donald Tweedle says Bihar presents a challenge to the whole idea of Commonwealth. "If that Commonwealth" he says "means anything more than a matter of political convenience, then the people of Bihar are our fellow citizens and we must share responsibility for them. I know all members of the Commonwealth have their own great problems, but these problems must not be an excuse for inaction."

SUGGESTIONS

He suggests that the following steps should be taken at once: 1 The British Government should call an immediate meeting in London of the representatives of all Commonwealth countries—within days at the most.

2 All Commonwealth countries should be asked to repot immediately.

(a) What food grains they can provide from their stocks (b) What shipping and aircraft they can divert to carry supplies. (c) What medical assistance they can give, including the temporary loan of doctors and nurses, (d) What finacial contributions they are willing to make in order to purchase food grains from other countries.

Last point is vital The United States has offered a million tons of grain to India, but because of other vast commitments the United States. Congress has not yet been able to provide the funds. I suggest, that the Commonwealth countries should at once jointly guarantee the sum needed to secure the despatch of gran.

No Proposal To Outlaw Beggary

NEW DELHI, May 19 (PTI): The Home Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said in reply to a member that government were not considering at present any proposal to outlaw and abolish beggary in India and to provide them with work. He had no doubt, however, that the problem would be taken up in due course.

Replying to another question by Mr. Kamath, the Home Minister stated that Ministers of the Government of India were treated on the same footing as any other government servants in the matter of medical treatment.

Madhya Pradesh Rice For Bihar

NAGPUR, May. 19. (PTI): Six thousand tons of rice, out of the 20,000 tons offered by Madhya Pradesh will be sent to north and east Bihar by six train-loads within a week beginning from tomorrow, it was learnt here today.

PLEA TO ENRICH HINDI

POONA, May 19. (PTI): Mr. Viyogi Hari, noted Hindi author and critic, appealed to men of letters in India today to work with missionary zeal to enrich Hindi, the national language, so as to make it truly 'the lingua franca' within the next fifteen years.

Mr. Viyogi Hari, who was presiding over the third session of the Akhil Bharatiya Rashtrabasha Pracharak Sammelan, regretted the "apathy, shown by those in charge of the administration to the development of Hindi which has been accepted as the national language".

Herculean efforts would be required to displace English from the proud position it occupied today, but Mr. Viyogi was confident that if all the regional languages, Hindustani and even Urdu, lent their full support to the national language, the task would be easily accomplished.

Mr. Viyogi denied that Hindi was trying to encroach upon the regional languages.

GADGIL'S WARNING

A warning against turning Hindi into a "language of Pandits" by borrowing freely words with Sanskrit origin was uttered here today by India's Minister for Works, Production and Supply, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, inaugurating the third session of the Akhil Bharatiya Rashtrabasha Pracharak Sammelan.

Mr. Gadgil said now that Hindi had been recognised as the National Language. It no longer remained the property of only Hindi-speaking population, but belonged to the whole country. It had, therefore, to be shaped in such a way as would be understood by the common man. For that and its enrichment, Hindi would have to take the help of all regional languages and retain even foreign words which were now commonly understood—words like "budget, table, lobby".

Who Are The Rice-Eaters In India

NEW DELHI, May 19 (PTI): Is rice eating responsible for increased fertility, leading to greater pressure on rice and millets in India? This is the interesting poser before Government of India authorities who have been examining the recent census figures. The census as revealed that while for the whole of India the average rate of increase in population during 1941-51 was 13.4 per cent, it was 23 per cent in Travancore-Cochin, 14.3 per cent in Madras compared to 11.9 per cent in Uttar Pradesh, 8.6 per cent in Madhya Pradesh and 0.4 per cent in the Punjab. Bihar, another rice eating area, had, however, only an increase of ten per cent.

MAKE PORTUGUESE QUIT GOA

(Continued from Page 12)

cause free prisoners were not allowed visa to return to their motherland.

POLICY STATEMENT

In an eight-point lengthy "policy statement", passed at the Conference, the National Congress of Goa pledged itself to free Goa, Daman, Diu from Portuguese rule and integrate them with the Sovereign Democratic Republic of India and asked the Goan people to shoulder the responsibility of liberating these territories. It recognised the freedom struggles in French India and Portuguese India as parts of the same movement and asked for co-ordination of both with a view to derive mutual benefit and strength.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES

The statement accepted Prime Minister Nehru's declaration in Parliament of setting up interim central administration in those territories after merger and placed two alternatives for future political status of these territories, namely that of the existing Part 'C' States or the existing Part 'A' States in India. It also demanded cultural freedom, freedom of religious expression and civil liberties.

Eight fraternal delegates from the French India possessions of Pondicherry, Karikal, Yenan and Mahe attended the conference and wished the National Congress of Goa success in their effort to liberate the Portuguese possessions in India.

Careerists On Top In 'Unity-Hunt'

(Continued from Page 9)

In 1920, Lenin wrote as under to Krzhizhanovsky:—

"Could you not produce a plan, which would be understood by the proletariate? For instance in ten years we shall build twenty power stations covering the country with a net work of such stations. We need such a plan at once to give the masses a shinning unimpeded prospect to work for."

This is how the conception of planning was created. If one were to refer back to the countless utterances of Congress Rulers, one would come across a number of Lenian ambitions, with this difference that in their case. their utterances have remained merely wishful thinking.

Food And "Strings"

The Prime Minister's statement in Parliament on American food needs some probing. Firstly who advised the Prime Minister to make his Bulandshahr speech that political strings were attached to the American offer? Secondly, India would have had the American food by now, if the U.S.A. administration had been told in February last that what India wanted was a loan and not a gift. The acrimonious discussions inside and outside the American legislature would have been avoided if from the beginning India's intention had been made clear to the USA Government. Lastly, it is alleged that Pakistan did a nice piece of propaganda in shaping the American opinion against India. The question, however, is what was India's publicity Department in Washington doing to counter act the Pakistan propaganda and put India's point of view correctly before the American public? It will be admitted that India spends much larger sums on publicity in the States as compared to Pakistan. "The unimaginative" Ministry of Information can no longer be blamed, because External Publicity is now an integral part of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Employment Exchange

The Labour Minister told Parliament during the week that the Central Government spent Rs. 84.47 lakhs a year on Employment Exchanges and the share of the State Governments was 31.85 lakhs to make the total expenditure of Rs. 116.32 lakhs a year. The percentage of employment secured compared to the number of registrations made in 1948, 1949 and 1950 were 29.9, 24.1 and 27.4 respectively. Of these placed in employment, the percentage of technicians were 11.7 and 13.2 respectively.

The Economy Committee, it will be recalled, had alleged that these exchanges were largely being maintained for the benefit of Clerks. The Minister, however did not disclose the categories of non-technicians. He resolutely refused to consider the suggestion to transfer the exchanges to the States. To answer questions sush as the frequency of placing of a person and how many of them retained their jobs for more than three months would require additional staff and more money, which is its present stage of finances India cannot afford. In any case 27.4 percent was a good record, any Government should be proud of.

Price Of Indian Caustic Soda

NEW DELHI, May 19, (PTI): The Government of India have, under the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 fixed the maximum price of indigenous caustic soda that may be charged in certain specified localities by a distributor, a wholesale dealer or a retail dealer, the Commerce and Industry Ministry's announced today.

NO DUTY ON IMPORTS

In spite of the Tariff Board's recommendation to Government for the imposition of protective duties on imported caustic soda, the Government of India have decided not to levy such duties for the present.

PILES CURE

Perfect Herbal Ointment and Magic Cure for all Varieties of PILES. Stops pain and Bleeding in 24 hours. Complete cure in 1 month—Guaranteed. Price per tube Rs. 3/- V.P.P extra.

PILES CURE DEPOT.

Chodavaram P.O. (Vizag Dt. Madras.)

AMBEDKAR ACCEPTS KUNZRU'S AMENDMENT

Parliament Debate On Representation Of People Bill

NEW DELHI, May 19, (PTI): Parliament today resumed clause by clause consideration of the Representation of the People (No. 2) Bill.

The House passed without much discussion clauses 24 to 30, which relate to such matters as appointment of polling officers, dates for nominations, presentation of nomination papers, etc.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Law Minister, said the Bill ensured that no person who had an interest in the candidate would be appointed as a polling officer.

The House then passed Clause 31 without much discussion. The clause relates to the presentation of nomination papers and requirements for a valid nomination.

Replying to Mr. Sonavane who sought clarification as to the procedure that might be adopted for ascertainment that a particular candidate was a Scheduled Caste candidate, the Law Minister said that many people had tried to pass themselves on as members of the Scheduled Castes in order to obtain some of the advantages prescribed for them under the law He knew of instances where Hindus grew beards for six months and presented themselves as Sikhs to obtain posts reserved for Sikhs and after some time shaved off their beards. So any person for whom reservation had been made was required to produce a certificate from recognised authorities that he belonged to that particular class. He said such procedure was in the interests of the Scheduled Castes themselves.

The House then took up Clause 32 which requires that candidates seeking election to Parliament and State Assemblies should deposit sums of Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Amendments proposing reduction of the sums to Rs. 250 and Rs. 125 were not accepted by the Law Minister and withdrawn.

Dr. Ambedkar, rejecting the amendment, said that there was no statutory definition of Backward Classes. The amendment was withdrawn.

The House then passed the clause with some formal amendments

Clause 33 relating to notice of nominations and the time and place for their scrutiny was passed without discussion.

The House accepted an amendment of Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru to the next Clause 34, which deals with scrutiny of nominations.

Pandit Kunzru wanted a proviso to be added to sub-clause 5 of Cause 34 which says that the "Returning Officer shall hold the scrutiny on the date appointed in this behalf and shall not allow any adjournment of the proceedings except when such proceedings are interrupted or obstructed by riot or open violence or by causes beyond his control.

The proviso to be added said that "in case an objection is made the candidate concerned may be allowed to rebut it not later than the next day but one following the date fixed for scrutiny and the Returning Officer must record his decision on the date to which proceedings have been adjourned".

"What I want" said Pandit Kunzru is that a candidate whose nomination is challenged should be given a reasonable time to disprove the charge against him. He cannot do so on the spur of the moment. This is recognised in England where the Returning Officer is required to complete the scrutiny as early as practicable.

The amendment of Pandit Kunzru was accepted by Ambedkar.

The amended Clause was passed and the House adjourned till Monday.

SELECT COMMITTEE

The Constitution amending bill is now before a 21 member select committee.

The committee which has been advised to submit its report by May 23 constitute of:—

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prof. K. T. Shah, Sardar Hookam Singh, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Pandit Kunzru, Naziruddin Ahmed, Rajagopalachari L. K. Bharathi, A. P. Sinha, Devgirikar, B. R. Ambedkar, N. S. Sarvate, H. L. Gautam, R. K. Sidhva, Kahandubhai Desai, K. Hanumanthiyya, Raj Bahadur, Srimathi Durga Bai, M. C. Shah, D. K. Barua, and Satyanarain Sinha.

Rajaji Says There Is No Need

RESERVATION OF POSTS

NEW DELHI, May 19 (PTI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Home Minister, said in Parliament today that the Government did not feel free under the Constitution o reserve any posts community or sub-community wise.

The Home Minister, who was replying to Mr. P. Basi Reddi, added that reservation had been provided at present in respect only of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

"Advancement of any backward people", sai Mr. Rajagopalachari, "lies in directions other than the reservation of some Government posts for the benefit of a few members of such groups."

The Home Minister said that as regards directive principles embodied in some of the articles of the Constitution, the Government of India intended to carry them out and see hat the States followed them with as much zeal as the Union Government. There were reservations already for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As regards backward classes, they had to wait because a Commission shouk be appointed and it must submit its report. Its report might be very helpful in the matter.

Asked whether the Government had prepared a list of Backward Classes, the Home Minister said that it was not a question of preparing a list of castes and subcastes. The phrase "backward classes" was intended to be more general than some members meant, namely to prescribe castes and communities.

Draft Central Food Adulteration Bill

NEW DELHI May 19 (UPI): Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, replying on behalf of the Health Minister, said in Parliament today 11 State Governments had so far sent their views on tre draft Central Food Adulteration Bill, 1951. Government were now awaiting the views of other State Governments before the Bill was introduced in Parliament. He, however, recalled the Government promise that an endeavour would be made to bring a draft bill before the House as quickly as possible.

CRASH DUE TO AERO DYNAMIC LOAD

Inquiry Report On Pathankot Tragedy

NEW DELHI, May 19. (PTI).

THE crash of the Indian National Airways Dakota near Pathankot in July last year was most probably caused by the "primary failure of the port outer wing in the air due to the build-up of aerodynamic loads upon the structure exceeding those for which it was designed."

Declaring this the Court of Inquiry set up to investigate the plane crash says in its report, "It was the first instance in India, and rare in the world, of structural failure of a plane in the air due to aerodynamic load"

The report which was laid on the table in Parliament today by the Communications Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, contains certain recommendations the adoption of which, would, in the court's view, tend towards "preservation of human life and avoidance of similar accidents in future".

All the 18 passengers and four crew on board were killed when the dakota which was on its scheduled nonstop flight from Delhi to Srinagar crashed on July 17, 1950.

The Government ordered a judicial enquiry into the accident occurred on Nilgiri hills and the Madras High Court, was appointed to hold a court for conducting investigations. It was helped by two assessors, Mr. K. M Raha, Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation and Dr. P. Nilkantan, Deputy Director of the Civil Aviation Department. The services of Mr J. W. Duggan, Principal Inspector of Accidents, Ministry of Civil Aviation, United Kingdom, were secured as an expert to assist the court.

CAUSE UNKNOWN

All possible causes, the report says, for the crash were carefully examined, and the court reached the conclusion that neither lightning, nor single or total engine failure, nor defects in the aircraft structure nor mal-functioning of any part of the aircraft, nor collision with a mountain or other object in the air, nor fire, nor sabotage caused the crash.

The messages received from and sent to the aircraft gave no clue to the cause of the accident. The most important piece of evidence on which was established the probable cause was the wreckage of the aircraft itself. Examination of the port outer wing, which found 700 yards from the main wreckage, showed that the wing struck some other part of the aircraft heavily in the air, before finally parting with it. The scoring of the skin in the depression made on the upper surface of the wing was typical of that caused by contact with a line potruding rivet or screw heads.

There were distinct blue-paint smears in the depression of the same colour as the paint used on the sides of the fuselage, indicating that the side of the fuselage was struck by the port wing when it folded upwards. The distribution of the wreckage suggested that the rudder, the fin, the stablizers, the cabin door, the elevators and the port power-plant fell out after the wing had failed.

LONDON REPORT

The royal aircraft establishment, Farnborough (England) to which certain parts of the wrecked dakota had been sent for examination, said in its report that the "structural failure of the wing could not be attributed to defective material or the weakening of the structure due to corrosion, fatigue, chafing or other causes."

The R. A. E. confirmed the conclusion arrived at by the court that "the captain, the co-pilot and the radio officer held valid licenses that the aircraft was properly inspected and certificated for flight that the all-up weight and the centre of gravity of the aircraft were within the limits laid down by its certificate of airworthiness, and that the tanks contained sufficient fuel for the flight.

Regarding weather conditions, the R. A. E. further confirmed the conclusions of the court.

On the consideration of the evidence as a whole, the court concluded that the aircraft crashed as a result of structural failure originating in the port wing, most probably due to severe turbulence which was encountered when the plane was flying through a thunderstorm.

The court was not able to establish whether the pilot adopted the proper technique in handling the situation with which he was unexpectedly confronted.

DANGERS

The court felt that the dangers of flying through thunderstorms could be minimised through adequate training of airline pilots in modern techniques of bad-weather flying.

The court made three specific recommendations to achieve this end, namely, establishment of a model institution under the auspices of the Government where all airline pilots will be required to go for finishing and final checking, setting up of machinery for checking the competency and skill of commercial and airline pilots periodically by check-pilots of the civil aviation department, and strengthening of the organisation for the investigation of aircraft accidents and initiation of research into the causes that lead to accidents.

SHARES RULE DULL AND FEATURELESS

BOMBAY, May 19

During its brief one-hour session today, the local Stock Exchange ruled quietly steady with a moderate turnover. Trading was dull and more or less of a jobbing nature. Fluctuations on all important counters were confined to a very narrow range. The undertone was, however, firm and overnight price-levels were kept up.

Tata Steel Defd moved between Rs. 2121-4 and Rs. 2125 and Tata Ordinary between Rs. 397 and Rs. 398. Bengal Steel declined to Rs. 29-3 after starting at Rs. 29-6. Indian Iron stood around Rs. 38-10.

Textiles were steady with New Great at Rs. 257 and Bombay Dyeing at Rs. 525-10 after advancing upto Rs. 528-2. Kohinoor was in demand upto Rs. 387-4, but later reacted to Rs. 386-8.

The miscellaneous section was moderately active. Burma Old lost further ground to Rs. 509-6. Tata Oil, on the other hand found buyers upto Rs. 52-8, and was steady at that level. Scindia fetched Rs. 19, while Associated Cement stood at Rs. 70-12.

Banks and Securities were unchanged.

The market closed steady with Tata Defd at Rs. 2130. Other important quotations were: Bombay Dyeing Rs. 527-8 Tata Steel Ordinary Rs. 398. New Great Rs. 256. Burma Old Rs. 513-12 and Tata Oil Rs. 52-8.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing	527 8
Kohinoor Spinning (12) XD	386 4
Century Spinning (12) XD	376 8
Swadeshi Mills (16)	332 8
Central India Mills (6)	285 4
Simplex Mills (11)	288 0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	256 0
Indore (4)	148 2
Gokak (10) XD	271 0
Swan (20)	392 0
Finlay Mills (15)	314 0
Morarji (7)	215 0
Edward (15)	315 0
Meyer (6)	88 2
Apollo Mills (Rs 4)	3 6
India United Ord. (0-12-6)	14 7 6
India United Defd. (0-2-0)	2 9
Madhusudan (7-8)	135 0
Podar (9)	165 0
Khatau (7)	225 0

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord. (16)	398 12
Tata Steel Defd. (79-6)	2131 4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	138 8
Indian Iron (1)	38 11 6
Bengal Steel Corpn. (0-12)	29 7 6

CEMENT

Associated Cement (8-8)	170 12

INDUSTRIES

Burma (15)	513 12
Belapur (12-8)	286 8
Shivrajpur (1-12)	47 8
Scindia Steam	19 1 6
Premier Construction (4)	120 8
Tata Chemical	16 6
Tata Oil (1)	53 8
British India Corp (0-9)	10 10
India Copper	3 12 6
Wimco (11)	235 0
Alcock (28-2)	355 0

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata (4-9) XD	153 8

COTTON MILLS

Andhra Valley XD	1485 0
Tata Power (50) XD	1632 8

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	75 0
Phoenix (6)	195 0
Indian Mfg. (40)	3360 0
Kurla (7-8)	130 0
Colaba (8)	105 0
New City (11)	250 0
Minerva (12)	141 4
Bradbury	790 0
Bharucha	9 0
Bharat (2)	31 0
Mysore Defd. (4) XD	186 4
Model Mills (5)	178 2
Dawn	90 0
Laxmi (27)	650 0
Vishnu Cotton (6)	212 8
Western	3480 0
Standard (15)	338 8
Sholapur (200)	3000 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	26 4
Hindustan Mills (40) XD	3440 0
Tata Mills (2) XD	56 4
Ahmedabad Advance (8)	210 0
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	37 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	26 12
Madhusudan S (2-8)	25 1
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	210 0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60 0
Berar	281 3
Victoria Mills	225 0

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	111 14
Ahmedabad New (0-14-4)	112 8
Surat Electric (2)	238 8
Karachi Electric (2)	127 4
Broach (0-5)	6 8
Ajmer Electric (0-3)	11 4
Amalgamated (0-12)	11 11
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27 0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2)	130 0
Bombay's Suburban	153 2
Jalgaon	10 6

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India (40)	1922 8
Imperial Bank P. P.	472 8
Central Bank (2)	80 8
Central New	79 0
Bank of India (4) XD	160 12
Union (0-5)	6 12
Baroda (2-8)	131 8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (11-8)	37 0
United Commercial (1-12)	45 8
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	27
Hindustan Commercial (1)	22 4
Mysore Bank (8)	290 0
Eastern Bank (14-9)	25 0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	5000 0
Empire (10)	477 8
New India (2) XD	50 8
Jupiter (0-12)	9 8
Vulcan (1-10)	11 12
Ind Merchantile	38 4
Universal	14
B I G	16 0
Neptune	5 12
Industrial and Prudential	28 4
New Great	18-12
All-India General	5 8

RAILWAY SHARES

G. P. (24)	112 4

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Bombay Steam (10)	303 12
Bombay Burma New (6)	168 12
Burma Petrol	1 12
Mackenzie (6)	8 8
Port Canning (3)	25 0
Kemp and Co. (30)	320 0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	94 0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	79 8
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	60 0
Mukund Iron	53 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12 0
Alembic (15)	131 4
Supreme Industries	90 0
Bombay Uganda	98 0
Indian Cement (1937)	28 0
Walchand Nagar Industries (5)	168 2
United Motor	30 8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	240 0
Hydro Construction	19 0
Mahamadi Steam	100 0
Gujerat Motor	26 0
Sardar Carbonic XD	547 8
Harvey Press	370 0
Estrella Batteries	37 4
National Rayon	97 0
Bombay Cycle	22 2
Jost Co	75 0
Digvijay Cement	67 8
Jam Wire	34 0
Phalton (8) XD	121 0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st	195 10
Bengal Steel	
Indian Iron	108 8
Andhra Valley	1215 0
Tata Power	1319 12
Hydro-Electric (7)	123 2
Bombay Steamer	247 8
Central India	640 10
Swadeshi Mills	128 12
Vishnu Mills	687 8
Laxmi	263 12
New Great Mills	416 4
Podar Mills	95 4
Shrinivasa Mills	
Elphinstone Mills	111 4
Bradbury Mills	325 0
Surat Electricity	142 4
Pre Construction First	104 0
Pre Construction 2nd Pref	99 8
Amalgamated	107 8
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical	133 2
Walchandnagar	
Jupiter	9 14
Supreme	93 8
Meyer	95 4
Mackenzie (First)	92 0
Mackenzie	86 0
Ahmedabad Advance	187 4
Mysore Mill	41 8
Standard	99 0
Madhusudhan	13 4
Khatau	96 8
Morarji	85 0
National Rayon	91 4
Polson	107 8

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	101
Burma Corporation	2-13-6
Indian Hume Pipe	101 4
Tata Power 1951	101 4
Walchandnagar (6)	106

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	2 13 6
New Victoria Mills	2 12
New Victoria Mills Pref.	4 12
New Kaiser Hind	177 8
Gold Mohor (20)	365 0
Sajjan Mills	91 0
Osmanshahi	118 0
Ajam Shahi	116 0
Air Service	3 2
Air India Tata	51 0
Air International	54
Bharat Line	86 0
Hind Line	6-9-6
Walchand Mitor	51 8
India Steam	8 4
Tata Locomotive	90 0
Killick Industries	148 0
Ralli Ord.	121 0
Ralli Pref.	97 8

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, May 19.

Local Bullion Exchange was moderately active today. Forward Silver gradually advanced to Rs. 203-5 after opening at Rs. 202-8. Ready Silver New Great Rs. 256, Burma Old Rs.

Forward Gold lost four annas after opening at Rs. 116-1, on scattered selling. With fresh support the price reached Rs. 116-2 level, but again reacted to Rs. 115-13 on short covering. Ready Gold was placed six annas nigher. Sovereign was priced at Rs. 79-12.

Following were the quotations when the market closed for the day:

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Forward Silver	203	6	0
Ready Silver	203	8	0
Forward Gold	115	14	0
Ready Gold	116	8	0
Sovereign	79	12	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 19.

The local produce market was moderately active. Groundnuts showed good improvement on to speculative buying. Following were the closing quotations:—

GROUNDNUTS:			
Quality	53	0	0
Madras	52	8	0
Bold	52	0	0
June-July	52	0	0
August-September	53	6	0
LINSEED:—			
Bold	46	6	0
Small	44	4	0
June-July	43	10	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Madras	54	0	0
September	268	0	0
OILS:—			
Groundnuts Bombay Mill	29	4	0
Upcountry	27	12	0
June	28	0	0
Linseed Oil	25	12	0
Castorseed Oil	29	8	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, May 19.

2-1/4% 1954	98	14	0
2-1/2% 1955	99	8	0
2-1/2% 1961	93	14	0
3-3/4% 1962	95	12	0
2-3/4% 1960	95	14	0
2-3/4% 1976	89	8	0
3% 1986 Con	92	14	0
3% 1951/54	100	8	0
3% 1953/55	101	2	0
3% 1957	99	15	0
3% 1959/61	98	2	0
3% 1963/65	96	2	0
3% 1966/68	94	10	0
3% 1964	96	12	0
3% 1970/75	93	8	0
4% 1960/70	108	2	0
4-1/2% 1955/60	108	0	0
3-1/2% 1954/59	103	8	0
4-1/2%	111	4	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3% Bombay 1962	97	2	0
3% Bombay 1960	98	0	0
2-3/4% U P 1961	96	0	0
2-3/4% Madras 1961	96	0	0
3% Bombay 1955	100	8	0
3% Bombay 1958	99	4	0
3% Punjab 1952	101	0	0
3% Madras 1952/53	100	8	0
3% U.P 1952	100	8	0
4% O.P 1952	100	8	0
3% N W F 1962	111	0	0
3% U P 1961/68	100	4	0
3% T P T 1970	105	14	0
4% Bom Muni	106	0	0
5% Bombay muni 1959	112	0	0
6% Bombay muni 1954	109	0	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

SATURDAY, May 19.

Apollo 3-6-3 3-6
Bharat 30-4 31
B R Cotton 88-2
B Dyeing 526-4 28-2 25-10 27-8
Bradbury 792-8 90
C India 285-8 85-12 85-4
Century 376 75-8 76-8
Colaba 104-12 5
E Textiles 315
Elphinstone Ord 74 75 74 75
„ Pref 111-4
Finlay 314 15 14
Gokak 271
I U Defd 2-8-6 2-9
„ Ord 14-5-6 14-8 14-6 14-7-6
Indore 148-12 46-4 48-2
Khatau 225
Kohinoor 387 87-4 85-12 86-6
Minerva 141-4
Morarji 215
New City 250
New Great 255 57 55-8 56
New Union 27-8
Podar 165
Simplex 287 86-8 88
Svadeshi 328-12 30-8 29-8 28-8
Tata Mills 56-4 56 56-6
Vishnu 213-2 12-8
B Steam 303-12
Scindia 19 19-1-6
Central 80-8
Imperial 1922-8
„ New 472-8
Central New 79
India 161 60-12
Union 6-12
Ahmedabad 111-9 11-14
Amalgamated 11-8 (18-5-51)
Andhra 1435 (18-5-51)
Suburban 153-8 (18-5-51)
Hydro 153-8
Power 1635 32-8
Power Pref. 1313-12 (18-5-51)
I. Mercantile 38-4 (18-5-51)
New India 50-8
B. Steel 29-5 29-3-6 29-7-6
I. Iron 38-11 38-10 38-11-6
Tata Defd. 2123-12 25 21-4 32-8 31-4
Tata Ord 397-12 98 97 99-4 96-12
Tata Ist Pref. 195-10 (18-5-51)
Tata IInd Pref 138-4 38-8
Alcock 353-12 55
A. C. C. 170-8 70 70-8
Belapur 285 868 85-8 86-8
B. B. O. D. 509-6 13-12
B New 168-12
B. Petrol 1-12
Dharamsey 55
B. I. C. 10-10 10-9-6 10-10
I. Copper 3-12-6
I. I. Trust 79-8 (18-5-51)
P. Const 120 22/8 20/8
Shivrajpur 47-8 (18-5-51)
Tata Chem 16-6 16-7 16-6
Tata Oil 51-8 53-8
Wimco 236-4 33-12 35
Walchandnagar 168-2

SPECIAL

Coorla Mills 130
National Rayon Ord 97
Phalton sugar 121

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, May 19.

120 Ready Japan	9	4	0
150 Ready Japan	10	4	0
120 Ready Italy	9	0	0
150 Ready Italy	10	4	0
150 D Box May		2080	
150 D. Box June		1960	

'RED' WRITER ARRESTED

Echo Of Pakistan Conspiracy Case

LAHORE, May 19. (PTI): Mr. Sibte Hassan, a well-known progressive writer and a prominent Communist worker, has been arrested in connection with the Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case, according to the "Pakistan Times" of Lahore.

Mr. Nawazish Ali, a lawyer from Montgomery, will defend Mr. Faiz Ahmad Faiz, former editor of the "Pakistan Times" and an accused in the Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case, it is learnt.

Centre To Take Over A Railway

TIRUNELVELI, May 19. (PTI): The Government of India will take over the District Board-owned Tirunelveli-Tiruchandur Railway on March 31 1953. They were reported to have turned down the request of the District Board to defer the taking over till 1963.

THE HAGUE, May 19. (PTI-Reuter) One of the steam dredgers ordered by India for work in Calcutta harbour which has equipment to jettison the dredged soil automatically was launched at the shipyard at Kinderdijk, South Holland yesterday.

AMERICAN TROOPS FALL BACK

But Take Toll Of 12,000 Reds In Three Days

TOKYO, May 19 (PTI-Reuter).

AMERICAN troops fighting desperately to hold the line in the Korean east-central front fell back today in face of heavy Communist attacks.

An Eighth Army Communique said the right flank of the American Second Division was withdrawing "under heavy pressure as other friendly forces continued to adjust their positions on a new defensive line."

ATTACKS REPULSED

Further east South Korean troops west of Pungnami repulsed four determined attaches during the morning

The Communique said that United Nations troops were battling hard to contain "enemy penetration" in the Inje bulge and to establish new defensive positions.

IN THE PAST 72 HOURS THE SECOND DIVISION WAS SAID TO HAVE INFLICTED 12,000 CASUALTIES.

On one part of the front a United Nations group surrounded by the Chinese broke through the Communist cordon, while Allies held off the attackers with thousands of rounds in an eight minute barrage.

EUROPEAN TROOPS

In some sectors European troops joined the Americans trying to plug the gap in the United Nations lines. At one point Dutch and French troops were thrown into the battle.

The Chinese used artillery, mortars and automatic weapons for the first time on a large scale in the Nagye area.

Due south of Chanxgongni, a Communist force which crossed the Pokhan river on the heels of United Nations units was fought to a standstill below the river.

In hand-to-hand fighting the United Nations troops estimated they killed 684 Communists.

S. Korean Officials Sent To Prison

TOKYO, May 19. (PTI-Reuter): A South Korean army court today sentenced six South Korean officers to prison terms ranging from two years to fifteen years for losing men and arms during the Communist offensive last month.

An official statement said all the men belonged to the second Republic of Korea regiment, which was routed in the attack on April 22 and "failed to maintain its identity as a fighting force".

The Commander of the Sixth Division was sentenced by a special disciplinary committee to two weeks' confinement and the loss of two-thirds of his pay for three months.

The Statement added that the severest sentence on the six court martialled officers was one of fifteen years passed on the Commander of the Third Battalion, for "tremendous losses of troops and weapons as a result of a surprise attack."

RIDGWAY COMPLAINS OF 'RED' ATROCITIES

NEW YORK, May 19 (PTI-Reuter): General Ridgway, Commander in Chief of United Nations Forces in Korea, said today that the Chinese and North Koreans were continuing to violate the laws of war by atrocities.

In a routine report—is first since he succeeded General MacArthur on April 11—the General said that since the last report three new cases of atrocities had been substantiated.

The report was drafted before the start of the recent Communist offensive but it said that according to intelligence reports there was much air training activity in various areas of China and Manchuria.

Despite an increasing number of "enemy Russian-built MIG jet planes" United Nations' dominance of the skies over Korea continued, the report said.

More Than 60 Red Divisions

NEW YORK, May 19 (UPA): General Matthew Ridway, United Nations Supreme Commander in Korea, reported today the Communist forces had more than 60 divisions poised ready for action against the international forces under his command, writes Richard Witkin, UPA Staff Correspondent.

World Youth Festival

BERLIN, May 19, (PTI-Reuter): Delegates from 42 countries opened a two day conference in East Berlin today to make final preparations for the World Youth Festival (August 5 to 19).

During the proposed festival more than 1,500,000 young people from all over the world are expected to come to the Soviet sector.

Attending the present conference are seven Russian delegates and one from Peoples Republic of China.

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CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, May 19, (PTI): The market ruled firm round coal, tea and miscellaneous industrials and a large and extensive business was put through. Other sections remained more or less unaltered. Following are the final transactions upto 1.00 p. m.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: three per cent loan 1986 92|13|6, three per cent loan 1951|54 100|4 S lot, three per cent loan 1953|55 101|1 S lot, three per cent loan 1963|65 96|3 SOL, four per cent loan 1960|70 107|9 S lot

BANKS: Hind 24|6, United India 6|14, Exdiv. United Commercial, 44|12.

COTTONS: Benares Cotton 3|13, Kesoram 33|2.

COALS: Bengal 646|-, Burrakur 17|3, Equitable 57 New Beerbhoom 30, South Karanpura Coal 27|4, Standard 25|11, Talcher 3|14, Western Bengal 7|5.

JUTES: Agarpara 24|4, Alliance Vally 315|-, Barnagore 27|6, Belvedere 324, Champdany 231, Dalhousie 227, Gourepore 590, India 263, Megna 195 S lot, Orient 330.

ENGINEERINGS: Brit building and Iron 6|8, Burn and Co. Ordy. 350, Indian Iron and Steel 38|12, Marshalls 10|12, Kumardhubi Eng. 9|14, Steel Corpn. 29|7, Textile Machinery 8|2 CT.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corpn. 2|13, Indian Copper 3|14, Dalmia Cement Ordy. 5|12, Sone Valley Cement 8|1, Alkali and Chemical 18|15, Calcutta Electric 16|2, Ange O Bros 30|1, Bic 10|12 CT, F and C Osler 7|4, Indian Cable 24|6, Indian National Airways 3|12, Martin Burn 20|2, Metal Box 20|13, Rohtas Industry 6|13, Shree Gopal Paper 14|14, Titaghur Paper 39|12, Assams Saws 10|15.

SUGARS: Balrampur 10|15, Belsund 9|9, Bharat 26, Carew and C. 8|11, New India 28|12.

TEAS: Betjan 50, S Lot, Banarhat 451, Bhatkowa 42, Dirbugarh 15-12 East India 27|2, Eastern Cachar 7|5 Gahpur 44|4, Hansuqua 26|4, Hantapara 253, Hattkhira 22|4, Rajabhat 24, Loobah 6|2, Naburnadi 14|2, New Samanbagh 21, Ranicherra 16|6, Singtom 7|6, Sonai River 18|7, Teloijan 17|6 Tellapara 212, Tezpur 37|8, Tukvar 14|14 CT.

TRUMAN APPEALS FOR UNITY

Speech At Armed Forces Day Dinner

WASHINGTON, May 19, (PTI-Reuter): President Truman last night appealed for a United American in "one of the greatest crisis this country has ever had to face."

If the crisis were not met the casulties in Korea would be "one small drop in the bucket" by comparison, he said.

In an informal speach at an Armed Forces Day Dinner here he called for a halt to bickering and the playing of petty politics. The United States and its Allies were fighting for time he said. The fighting men in Korea and the occupation troops in Japan were holding the line as "we at this end are trying to achieve a peaceful settlement."

The President said it was necessary for the United States, as leader of the free peoples of the world, to display that leadership at home in unity so that America's young men in Korea should not die in vain.

BOLIVIAN REDS KILL POLICEMAN

LA PAZ (Bolivia), May 19 (PTI):: Supporters of Dr. Victor Paz, exiled, attacked district police headquarters here, killing one policeman and wounding three.

A police communique said the attackers pillaged the premises. They were members of the National Revolutionary Movement led by Dr. Paz.

Forty people have been arrested following the military coup earlier this week intended to prevent the movement from taking over the government. The movement won a substantial lead in the elections on May 6.

The military junta which took control described the movement as Communist.

A.I.T.U.C'S NEW MOVE

Uniting Various Workers' Organisations

SURAT, May 19. (PTI): Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, Vice-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, said here today that the All-India Trade Union Congress "is taking concrete steps to unite various workers' organisations in the country."

Mr. Mirajkar said that the United Trade Union Congress of Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose "is likely to merge into the A.I.T.U.C. very soon".

He added that the AITUC had decided to wind up the All-India Union of Railwaymen, started as a parallel body to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, as a first step towards bringing about unity.

Question Of Dangs

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, told a press conference here that "the decision of the Election Commissioner to link the Dangs district with Gujerat is an act of agression as it flouted the decision of the Bombay Government and the Delimiation Committee. The Maharashtrians should fight this out".

He stated that he was not speaking as a narrow Maharashtrian.

Mohansingh On Leftist Unity

General Mohansingh, President of the United Socialists Organisation, said here today, "it will be a misstatement if I say that the leftist unity so far achieved through talks in Bombay is real unity. We can claim to have made a humble beginning.

He said: "Our efforts are not merely an election stunt.

The Leftist Socialist Group under the leadership of Aruna Asaf Ali is seriously thinking of joining our party. She attended the recent talks in Bombay as an observer"

BURST OF SELLING PRESSURE IN N. Y. STOCKS

Values Crumble All Along The Line—Nervousness Over Korean War Said To Be The Reason

NEW YORK, May 18.

A burst of selling pressure in late trading gave Wall Street a hard knock today. Values crumbled all along the line, and in one of the largest declines of the year the list moved to losses ranging to three dollars. A handful of selected issues showed even wider set-backs. The industrial average finished at 250.10, thus reaching its lowest level since mid-April and showing a decline of 4-1|2 points on the day.

Nervousness over the war in Korea together with London reports that Russia was likely to suggest talks with the United states on Korea and a Far East settlement were considered to be largely responsible for the heavy fall. It was estimated that around 1,750 million dollars was put from the value of all listed stocks. The technical considerations which precipitated yesterday's rally were ignored. The close was easy. (PTI-Reuter).

N.Y. COTTON STEADY

NEW YORK, May 18.

Small opening gains in cotton were modestly extended in light trade and Commission House buying centred principally on new crops with lack of offerings the principal feature. Mills are expected to buy forward deliveries more actively against raw cotton needs when selling of cotton goods is resumed in good volume, and this stimulated some demand.

In the afternoon trading was featured by the firmness of nearby July advancing to 45.35 or within the four points ceiling reflecting small but persistent trade buying believed to be partly for export account, new crops however eased on week-end profit-taking and selling by local and New Orleans traders with part of the offerings evidently influenced by the easiness of stocks and grains. Some switching from 1951 October into later deliveries was based on anticipation of hedge pressure in October delivery. The session closed steady. Sales were put around 90,000 bales.

'GUMBRIN' BRINGS BETTER CROPS

LONDON, May 19, (PTI-Reuter): Gumbrin, a waste material from oil refining, has increased the Azerbaijan cotton harvest by six and a half hundredweights per acre over a large area, where it was used last year as a fertiliser, it was stated today.

In a message from Baku, received in London, the Soviet news agency said Gumbrin had proved a good fertiliser for various other crops, and was now being tried on tea, wheat, vegetable and trees.

NEW HYBRID

An Odessa a despatch by Tass said that experiments on the hybridisation of plants on many collective farms had shown that hybrids of winter wheat and eye had a yield of 90 to 270 pounds per acre greater than the same varieties previous to crossing.

Dutch Atomic Scientist In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, May 19. (PTI-Reuter): The Dutch atomic scientist, Prof. C. J. Bakker, who worked in the Imperial College of Science in London in 1930-31 arrived here by air last night to study new nuclear discoveries recently revealed by President Peron.

He will spend an indefinite time with Senor Person's atom chief, Austrian-born Prof. Ronald Richter, whose claims to have split the atom by new and simpler methods were received sceptically by scientists in many parts of the world.

It is understood Prof. Baker brought with him a model of the cyclotron in Amsterdam as a result of discussion between the President and Prince Bernhard during his recent courtesy visit.

Senor Peron was stated then to have shown interest in the cyclotron.

SHORT STORY

'THE CONVERT'

By G. O. D'ABREO

SONU differed from the average mill-hand on account of his literacy which, though not of an academic nature, placed him much above his fellow workers. This, coupled with his industry and honesty, proved greatly conducive to his promotion as a mukadam of the mill. As this post carried responsibilities, it created a natural quality of leadership which he, otherwise, never possessed.

In matters of leave and general welfare the workers could only go through Sonu who, ever willing to do something good, used to approach his superiors for favours that were never refused or regretted. The men liked him very much and the bosses had a good opinion of him.

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But there were other people who were more interested in him. In him they had discovered a veritable gold mine for their own convenience. They were the members of the Mills Union and they lost no time getting in touch with him.

Sonu soon became the proud recipient of a letter, inviting him to meet the President of the Union. It was couched in terms that, psychologically speaking, made the other person feel important in every respect. He had wondered why the mighty President wanted to see him in person. His ego was considerably touched and his heart began to beat faster when he bought a ticket to his destination.

Alighting at the correct place, he wended his way through a gloomy, forbidding street. An old building confronted him. A stale odour assailed him as he walked up the rickety stairs. On the top floor he paused, took stock of his surroundings and proceeded again towards the outward line of the blocks. He stopped at the extreme left and, controlling his excitement, tapped at the door and waited.

The grating noise of a latch being moved was heard. Sonu shifted about uneasily, fully aware that a pair of eyes was peering at him through the slit of the door. Then it flew open and the suave presence of the General Secretary stood revealed in the light of the room within.

"Hello, comrade!" The General Secretary greeted, extending his hand. "Please come in. We are expecting you."

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Sonu was excited. He stepped inside, hesitatingly, and waited until the door had closed. In those few moments he was impressed at what he saw. Rows of books neatly placed on racks and a reading table, displaying every newspaper publication of the city, momentarily gripped his attention.

The General Secretary noted the brief transition and ventured to remark: "Do you like it?"

Sonu nodded his head.

"These are just a few of the vast storehouse of knowledge and wisdom we have in our possession" he was rhetorically informed. "Our great leader, the President, has read practically all. Come, he's waiting for you."

He was ushered into the adjoining room. At a glance he saw four people; one looked like a corpse whilst others were non-descript types sitting on a bench. Seeing him, the emanciated looking fellow rose from his chair and with a grandiloquent gesture of his arms advanced with the usual air of hail-fellow-well-met towards the guest.

"Ah, my dear Comrade Sonu!" He fawned, "we were all looking forward to this great day of meeting you. Please sit down. I am the President."

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Sonu took the proffered hand, noticing that the skin was waxlike, that the bones seemed cold and delicate and then, as a mark of respect was about to take his seat along with the others on the bench. This act was soon objected to — very diplomatically, of course —and the President insisted, genially, that he should take the proffered place on the chair.

"The trouble with our present generation", the President explained denouncingly, "is that they suffer from a habit of servility created by a handful of people, the rich classes to suit their own purposes. I am no better than you, Sonu. In fact, we are all equals. With us there is no such thing as slave and master and employer and employee. As I said before, we are all equals."

Sonu liked that. But one thing he did not know. With the gift of the gab, high power phrases and mob psychology the President had made politics a trade.

"As I was saying, comrade Sonu," the President kept on, "we poor people — like you and me — are suffering from a habit of servility. Why? Because this is due to the vice of inequality which prevails. Misery starvation, unemployment and injustice rule the world of today. Why?"

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He rose like a prophet and raised a pointed finger. In that very moment, so transparent and shallow was his skin that he seemed almost a corpse.

"Let me tell you, comrade Sonu," he rattled on, "it is because our wealth is unevenly distributed. We are the wretches who toil, sweat and bleed —not for our own sake, mind you — for those accursed few who live on the bone, muscle and fat of the land!"

He stopped, cleared his throat and spoke again.

"These handful of people," he said "are the capitalists—another name for murder, supression and injustice. You will hardly believe, comrade Sonu, what I have told you. But it is the fact. That is why my Unions are trying to enlist more workers —more able fighters for our glorious cause."

"What is this Cause?" Sonu asked interestedly.

"It is everybody's cause, "he answered, clouding his annoyance, "what we propose to do is just to change the deplorable conditions of the present to something definite and secure, so that everybody under the sun can be sure of all those things necessary for life. We want to create those safeguards and guarantees to exist as human beings instead of being thrown to the wild, cruel winds for our existence.

"You see, comrade Sonu, we are all workers for a common cause the uplift of the down-trodden masses—people like you and me who are suffering and sweating blood.

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Sonu appeared like a deceived Adam opening his eyes after having eaten the Fruit of Knowledge. The interview held great possibilities. For when he left he found, with a feeling of pride and importance, that he was now a worthy member of the glorious Cause. Every Saturday he visited the Union office with a small bundle tucked under his arm. It actually contained a few translated works of men who "showed the way."

Time did not take him long to get accustomed to the common phrases and slogans of this benevolent party. He had helped to enlist many people in the Union. They joined not because they liked him, but because they were mostly ill-clad and ill-fed people.

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Sonu's wife, Sakubai, wondered and worried as to what had happened to her husband. The smile had gone out of his face and hard lines began to show round the corners of his lips. In the past he used to spend the evenings with their two children and sometimes, he used to take them out to the public gardens. Of late all this had stopped.

Like an obedient wife she dared not question the master of the house. All alone, when the children were fast asleep, she wept bitterly in the silence of the night until her husband's return. In the morning after preparing his tiffin, she used to leave the children in the care of a friendly old woman, whilst she worked in the house of Seth Ruthilal, cleaning dishes and utensils and sweeping the floors. The little extra money she earned helped her in so many different ways.

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Sonu scowled and scorned everything on account of his lot. Capitalism appeared like an ugly cobra whose venom was rooted deep into the life blood of its victim, the poor. He had visions of a land beyond the horizon and, to realise it, he was told to work still harder in order to make that ideal come true. And that day had come.

"Down with the capitalists!" A thunderous roar reverberated through the Mill, as thousands of mill-hands struck work on that fateful day.

"Down with the capitalists!" Sonu raised his voice and thousands answered the call of the leader.

A hue and cry passed throughout the country. "Down with the capitalists!" became a general slogan. As the Red fire began to spread, another slogan took shape.

"Freedom, Fraternity, Equality and Justice!" was openly proclaimed from the house-tops. People wondered as to what new madness had possessed the world. Thousands of people clashed on the open roads and side streets. Shops were looted, street lights were destroyed, bridges were sabotaged and fish-plates of railway tracks were removed.

Innocent people locked themselves in their homes. Schools were closed and the whole country stood aghast at this new terror which disturbed the peace. The police, taken off guard, were easily overpowered, routed from their posts and completely disorganised. The freedom fighters had won a decisive victory and, drunk with their sudden success, were roused to greater deeds of fury and destruction.

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Sonu led a furious mob through the roads and streets, committing acts of arson and destruction as furiously as they shouted slogans of freedom, fraternity, equality and justice. From every place the reddened mob trailed like a giganic, fire-spitting dragon.

"Come on, comrades"! Sonu shouted frantically, "Victory is ours! Long live the Union."

Thousands of voices rose like a tidal wave in answer. Sonu felt exhilarated —like a god speeding on a fiery chariot on a road or sunbeams.

"Down with the capitalists!" The roared again, inciting his men as they came on to the main road.

A huge building jutted into view. On seeing it Sonu went wild and desperate. He saw red and raised his voice.

"Down with the capitalists!" He reverberated through the air.

"Down with the capitalists!" Came the answer in unison.

The die was cast. He knew what he wanted.

"Follow me comrades," he roared and led them on, "let us all witness the downfall of vampires! There's one of them!"

He pointed out to the object of his hatred.

"Burn it down!" The crowd thundered. "Burn it down! Long live the Union."

●

Like a deluge the crowds poured in and flooded round the house. With anything available, they set it on fire, paying no head to the pitiable cries of the women and children. The fire raged and the hungry and howling men capered like monkeys round a forest bonfire. It was Seth Ruthilal's house.

The fury of the mob abated only when the fire subsided and the smouldering ruins were left. Thus pacified gradually the crowds began to disperse. To Sonu it was extreme satisfaction as he picked his way in the thickening gloom. The night-air was reeking with the smell of smoke and charred ruins.

He remembered a passage out of a book — DESTRUCTION IS THE MEANS WHICH JUSTIFIES THE END. IT IS ONLY IN DESTRUCTION THAT A NATION CAN ACHIEVE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THAT WHICH IS BEST IN PROGRESS.

Yes, he thought, very soon a greater and better city will arise out of the present debris of a past filled with shame and disorder. Very soon we the common people will come to our own—radiant in the light of a newborn world!

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With these thoughts in mind he entered the land which led to his chawl. He heard the crying voices of his children and made haste. He entered a dark room, striking a match on the way as he proceeded to light the little kerosene lamp. He saw his children herded in a corner, cowering with fright. As soon as they saw him they rushed into his arms sobbing bitterly.

"Where's mother?" was the first thing he asked.

"She has'nt come home!" they cried and they hurled their heads on his chest.

Tenderly he lifted them and took them out to a neighbour's.

"My wife has'nt returned yet," he informed them, "perhaps she went to her sister's place. Please look after them whilst I go to bring her back."

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In haste he made his way to his sister-in-law's place. He tapped at the door and waited.

"Who is there? He heard his brother-in-law's voice.

"It is me, Sonu," he replied. "Is

(Continued on Page 33)

FIGHT COMMUNISM ON HUNGER FRONT

The following report from India was sent early in February to "The Saturday Review' but was withheld from publication at that time because of what seemed to be a certainty that the Wheat-for-India bill would be passed by Congress within a matter of days.

It now appears that such optimism was unfortunately not justified, and 'The Saturday Review' published Norman Cousins' dispatch as originally received.

STARVATION STALKS THE LAND

BY NORMAN COUSINS

'VOICE of America' with empty words on the air cannot win the war against the onrushing tide of Communism in Asia.

The countries of the East, especially India, are in the grip of hunger which spreads throughout the length and breadth of the land. Those who have witnessed the situation with their own eyes like Norman Cousins are telling Americans that the only language a starving people can understand is the language of food.

In this report from New Delhi, Norman Cousins tries to drive home to U. S. legislators the urgency of the situation and the supreme need of quick action.

And if the United States Congress inordinately delays the 'wheat for India's Bill as it has been doing because India does not wholly subscribe to Washington's Far East policy, no amount of talk can convince India of Americans' goodwill or unselfish motives in the aid she proffers—on conditions.

ONCE you have seen the look of hunger on the face of a man it is difficult to put it out of your mind. I have seen the look of hunger on the faces of thousands of men, and I know I shall never forget it.

I first saw the hungry in a jail on the island of Ceylon. They were illegal immigrants fleeing the famine in the South of India, and the Government of Ceylon was detaining them in a prison in Jaffna until arrangements could be worked out for their return to India. They had come by small boats' landing during the night on the north coast of Ceylon, where some of them had been picked up by the police. No one knew how many Indians had fled to Ceylon in this manner.

In Ceylon Jail

In the jail at Jaffna I spoke to a woman of fifty-five who looked closer to ninety. I doubt that she weighed eighty pounds. Her face was little more than a bare skull out of which small eyes glowed feverishly. She had come to Ceylon to join her married daughter, who had escaped successfully two months earlier.

This much she was willing to tell, but she would not tell the police where her daughter might be found, even though it meant she herself would be returned to India alone.

I next saw the hungry in the South of India, where the suffering is most acute. I saw them against a background of parched and browned fields, with pale stubbles where rich rice paddies should have been. The reason for it was that the rains never came this year. They didn't come last year either or the year before that or the year before that.

Monsoon Fails

"Four years, no monsoon," one of the elders in a village forty miles from Madras told me. "The older people have thought hard but they do not remember when before the fields have been so dry. The wells are very low"

He looked up at the scudding clouds. "Clouds like this used to bring rain. Now they go out to sea and drop their rain where there is no need of it. The old people can eat little. If they are thin it is no great harm. Gandhi was thin. But the children are thin and they become sick quickly. Smallpox has killed many of them. Thirty had smallpox in this village. Sixteen died.

"We send men ...to the cities to work so they can buy rice to bring back to the village. But there is so little rice and the rations have been cut again, and what they bring back cannot fill the bowls of many persons. We eat what we can—bananas and some coconuts—but very many people here are starving."

In Rich Calcutta

I next saw the faces of the hungry on the streets of Calcutta. Many of them were homeless. They had lost their homes during the partition of India when Pakistan was created. They were Hindus who feared the Muslims, and they had abandoned their homes in Pakistan and crossed over into India. In India there are perhaps eight or ten million such refugees—it might be millions more; no one knows exactly how many. Thousands of them came into Calcutta, the world's largest city, looking for food and homes. They slept in the street. Wherever you went at night, on the main thoroughfares or in the alleys or in the hallways, you could see the human forms huddled together against the cool night. During the day they waited in lines for Government food or they begged.

Near the luxurious Grand Hotel in Calcutta was a child of eight or nine with not enough clothes to conceal the bloated, empty belly of hunger. He was looking in the streets for scraps of food. Nearby was a young woman of about twenty, her body covered by the rags of what once must have been a handsome sari. A child of two was on her hip. The child was badly undernourished and his head rested on his mother's shoulder. His face was empty and expressionless.

I also saw the hungry of Bangalore. They sat against the walls of buildings and waited.

In India's Capital

Then I saw them in Delhi. There are more of the hungry and homeless in Delhi than in any other city in the world. As in Calcutta, many of them are refugees—maybe 500,000 or 600,000—and they have crowded into the city, setting up crude wood-and-straw shelters, most of them closet size. And every day the dead are carried out by men who are little more than half-alive themselves.

I stood on the corner of a busy street in Delhi and watched the refugees as they passed. Out of thousands who passed by only two would be considered plump by American standards.

The Indians are reluctant to talk about themselves or about their hardships. I was able, however, to win over the confidence of the attendant assigned to my room. He told me about his six-year-old son, the one with tuberculosis. He said his son had been praying a great deal recently, much more than usual, and he had asked his son what he had been praying for. "My son was praying that he might die. He wanted to die and he wanted God to make him into a crow. I had told him about the crows that fly into the open windows of the hotel rooms and pick up food on the tables and then carry the food off. My son said he wanted to be a crow so he could fly wherever there was food and bring it back to our family."

Hungry For Months

Then the attendant, whose name was Arun, turned away from me and knelt down to fix the fire.

"India has been hungry for many months", he said. "They are saying that America has known about this need and that America has not wished to send us food."

I replied that what he had been told was not true. What had happened was that we had been too slow in responding to India's need, and that was bad enough. Americans had to operate through their Government and often democratic government is slow in doing what has to be done promptly. I asked him to believe that millions of Americans were deeply concerned and were prodding our Government to action.

Then he mentioned the report he had read in the newspapers about the American Senators who wanted to punish India because India did not agree with the United States in the United Nations.

"IT IS TRUE, IS IT NOT, SIR, THAT WE MAY NOT GET THE FOOD BECAUSE WE DO NOT SAY WHAT YOU WISH US TO SAY?"

Problem For U. S. Congress

I had to think a little while before replying, because I wasn't too sure that what he had feared might not turn out to be true. Should I have told him not to pay any attention to the stories in the press about the few members of our Congress who display so little conscience on vital matters concerning the human community? Should I have told him that it might take many days before the Wheat Bill might pass during which time he would have to watch his youngsters continue to eat out of partially filled bowls?

Finally, I told him that there was no real answer to his question, except to say that we would do our best—our very best, and that the American people would be angry if any attempt were made to deprive other people of food because we might disagree with their leaders.

Arun finished making the fire and left. It occurred to me that what ought to be done was to take Arun to the United States on the very next plane and bring him before the Senate of the United States.

One gets the feeling at this distance that the Congress is "dealing not with human beings but with statistics. If the Congressmen don't want to send wheat to Arun and countless millions of his countrymen, then they ought to tell it to Arun directly.

Let them answer Arun's questions—if they can. Let them hear about Arun's children and then tell him exactly why a nation which has a surplus of wheat does not feel that it wants to put politics to one side when people are starving. Then, after telling Arun why he will get no wheat, let the Congressmen finish the job. Let Congress recall the appropriation for the Voice of America and for all our information services abroad. Let us shut down all our efforts to combat Communist propaganda against us. There is no point telling our story to the world if there is nothing for us to say. All the Voice of America can do is to try to provide a real true account of what is happening in America. What we say can and should be a reflection of what we do.

The Only Language

We have heard a great deal in recent years about the need to speak to peoples and not only to Governments. The most powerful language in the world today is food.

It is clearly understood. It builds bridges mightier by far than radio broadcasts or published material, especially when people have no radios or cannot read.

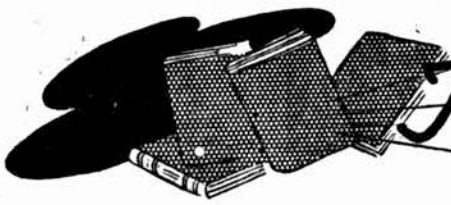
My purpose in coming to India was to try to tell the Indian people about America and to try to answer the

(Continued On Page 23)

India Will Not Listen To Voice Of America, But Understands Only The Language Of Food

OLD MAN'S BURDEN

This old Korean carries one of his grand-children slung on his back which is a common scene among refugees in Korea.



Talking of Books—

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENT TEACHING: By Raleigh Schorling and Max Wingo. Published by the McGraw-Hill Book Co. Price 3.75 dollars. Pages 452.

TOLSTOY AND GANDHI: By Dr. Kalidas Nag. Published by the Pustak Bhandar, Patna. Price Rs. 7 as. 8. Pages 136.

FUNDAMENTALS OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATION: By Dr. K. V. Narayanaswami Naidu and Hemendra Kumar Dutta, Published by N. Seshachalam and Co. Price Rs. 11 as. 8. Pages 522.

TEACHING, it has been said, is the worst paid and the best rewarded of all the vocations. Famous educators plan new systems of pedagogy, but it is the Unknown Teachers who deliver and guide the young—men and women—who live in obscurity and contend with hardship and are yet among the nobility of mankind. And it is to the Unknown Teachers spreading their message of knowledge in every corner of the U.S.A. and more particularly in its elementary schools, that the authors have dedicated this brilliant McGraw-Hill publication on education.

The outstanding success of the first and second editions of Raleigh Schorling's "Student Teaching" have inspired the authors to bring out a companion volume; for while the earlier editions were intended for the use of students who planned to teach in the high schools, the present work is principally for the elementary-school teacher. Of course, there are many pages identical with those appearing in the second edition of "Student Teaching", but there is also much that is new, notably the chapter on audio-visual aids to education (about which something has been learned only recently) and those on child growth and development, which are published for the first time in the present volume.

The names of both the authors are highly respected in the academic world of the United States. Few men have done more to raise the standards of teacher-education than Raleigh Schorling and the present work, to which he devoted the final efforts of his long and distinguished career, rounds off his task of providing a uniform guide to student-teaching at all levels of the public school system. It is together with "Student Teaching", his legacy to those young people who will carry on the ideals of American education, which he helped to mould. His co-author, Max Wingo, is Associate Professor of Education and Principal of the University Elementary School at Michigan University and this book represents his long and productive experience in elementary education as teacher, principal and teacher-educator. Thus the greatest virtue of the book is that it stands as an authorative study on education by men, who know their opinions.

This new text covers all the important aspects of the work of the elementary-school teacher; it is intended to serve as a guide to actual work in the classroom and to supplement the experiences gained by the prospective teacher in working with children. In recent years the prejudice against the use of a textbook by student-teachers has disappeard and supervisors of student teachers are convinced that a textbook, when used in the right way, is a valuable tool, and it is just this tool that Profs. Schorling and Wingo have attempted to supply to elementary—school teachers.

The authors feel that a successful beginning to an educational career can only be made by the elementary teacher who first learns how to understand children and here they are in consonance with the emphasis that has been placed by professional educationists in recent years on child growth and development. The bodily and mental growth of individual children, especially in relation to physical and intellectual standards of nmoralcy, are dealt with very fully. Once this has been done, the authors go on to discuss a curriculum based on child development and it is here that the twin problems of discipline and planning as aspects of school morale and classroom management come in for a penetrating analysis at their hands. Audio-visual aids and their importance in any scheme of elementary-scool teaching have a chapter all to themselves. Finally, stress has been placed on teachnig as a profession and the text includes material on the professional growth of teachers and the question of their personal advancement in the socio-economic structure of society.

In spite of the wide field the authors cover the book is no collection of platitudinous generalizations. At every point there is a wealth of problem materials examples and illustrative cases of vital import to all elementary teachers. Such objectivity in investigation and instruction and such a marshalling of facts and conclusions could only have been made by men who are not only trained investigators but also brilliant exponents in the field of teacher-education. Further, the book is innundated with carefully-compiled graphs, tables and questionnaires and profusely illustrated with pictures taken under actual classroom conditions throughout the country. In fact, every aspect of the book bears the mark of the almost religious fervour with which Raleigh Schorling and Max Wingo have gone about their task of providing a Bible for the elementary-school teacher.

An unquestionably outstanding work on education.

Two Men Of God

When the history of the last hundred years comes to the written objectively, the laurel wreaths will go not to the captains and kings who spattered the world with blood, but rather to two men of peace who sought to preserve the divinity in man by their message of love and non-violence—Tolstoy and Gandhi. And it is the great Russian author and social reformer and the Indian patriot saint who form the subject matter of Dr. Kalidas Nag's "Tolstoy and Gandhi".

At first sight it would appear that the scion of a Russian noble family could have little in common with the poor struggling Indian lawyer. Separated physically by thousands of miles, culturally they were aeons of time apart: Tolstop was an accidental, a brilliant product of modern European civilization, while Gandhi was an Oriental, the product of the India of the Vedas and Upanishads on the one hand and of a 200-year old British colonial imperialism on the other. Tolstoy again was as devout a Christian as Gandhi was a Hindu. Yet there was a unique affinity of vision and thought between the two men that enabled each, separately and in his own way, to formulate an identical message for mankind of non-violence and of non-co-operating resistance to evil. There were, of course, common points in the lives of the two men: both in their younger days had seen at first hand the horrors of war and bloodshed and the sensitivity of soul in both had recoiled at the sight that in middle age they became fanatic believers in non-violence. Both dignified the glory of manual labour and of plain living and high thinking and the last years of their lives both devoted to the cause of the down-trodden of the world—Tolstoy to the peasants of Russia and Gandhi to the Untouchables of India. For in the last analysis, they were both Men of God.

A book on Tolstoy and Gandhi will fascinate any thinking man of modern times; but one has a feeling of disappointment as one goes through Dr. Kalidas Nag's present work. Somehow I expected a book on these two great moral philosophers to deal with the unique influence they had on each other and to contain a penetrative analysis of the thoughts that motivated the life and action of these two personalities, and a dynamic explanation of their creed of non-violent non-co-operation. Instead, Dr. Nag has given us a mere rehash of the old biographical data: the lives of Tolstoy and Gandhi, about which we know so much already, are dealt with almost chronologically and quite apart from each other; their though' is scarcely examined. The prose is dull, dry, uninspired and uninspiring. Such a book, I repeat, should have been handled from an altogether different angle.

Even two eminent scholars and Ghandhian disciples like Mr. Aney, the Governor of Bihar, who supplies a foreword to the book, and Dr. Katju the Governor of West Bengal, who writes an introduction, have failed to provide a stimulating examination of Tolstoyan and Gandhian philosophy, so that their contributions, as they stand, are nothing but a string of rambling and incoherant generalizations and hero-worship. I must confess that what happened to me the most in the whole book was the Tolstoy-Gandhi correspondence, which is reproduced here in full.

Though a brave effort, one feels that Tolstoy and Gandhi deserved better!

Business Organisation

The third book under review sees two eminently-qualified economists in Dr. Naidu and Mr. Dutta getting together to provide a textbook on the fundamentals of business organization for students of commerce and economics in the various Indian universities.

The average layman, who distrusts all economic jargon and finds nimself lost in wage-price structures, supply-demand curves and the machinations of joint stock companies, will not be greatly interested in this book. But to the student of commerce and economics this book will come as a boon, compact as it is in size and yet covering as it does all the vital aspects of the fourth great factor of production—organization. As the authors themselves point out, the book, shaped to serve as a convenient and suitable textbook, could hardly be expected to contain original dissertations. But long years of teaching experience have acquainted the author with the needs of successive generations of undergraduates, who will find here a veritable storehouse of information on joint stock companies, enterpreneours, the managing agency system, industrial and corporation finance, co-operative institutions, public corporations and public utilities. The internal organization of industry is also fully dealt with, special attention being paid to problems of rationalisation, scientific management, channels of distribution and advertising. Further, every problem in this excellently got-up book has been explained with commendable lucidity and a rigid adherence to brevity and simplicity of style.

A "must" for all students of commerce and economics!

Books In Brief

THE BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICES RULES EXPLAINED: By V. D. Gangal. Published by P. J. Pandya for N. M Tripathi Ltd. Price Rs. 6 as. 4. Pages 234.

SATYAGRAHA — THE PATHWAI TO PEACE: by R. R. Diwarkar, published by the Pustak Bhandar, Patna. Price Rs. 3, Pages 65.

PANACEA FOR PEACE: by Syed Abid Ali. A Lion Publication. Price Re 1 as 8. Pages 61.

PUNJAB ON THE MARCH: A set of 11 brochures published by the Public Relations Department, Government of Punjab.

Himself a member of the Bombay Civil Service and an Assistant Secretary in the Finance Department of the Government of Bombay, Mr. Gangal is well-qualified to undertake an explanation of the rules of the Bombay Civil Services, rules that are often difficult to understand and often present a stiff hurdle to the harrassed officer, clerck or examinee who has to deal with them. And for the few who are unforunate enough to be embroiled in the cumbersome red tape of the Bombay Civil Services Rules, Mr. Gangal's work should be a valuable reference book. Written exclusively as it is for the Bombay Civil Servant, the book can necessarily have only a limited appeal.

Mr. Diwarkar's "Satyagraha— the Pathway to Peace" is fifth in the series "In Gandhi's Footsteps" which the Pustak Bhandar is publishing with a view to explaining the Gandhian thought to the people of this country. Coming as it does from an ardent disciple of the Mahatma this analysis and elucidation of the essentials of Gandhi's dynamic creed of Satyagraha should be of value to all interested in Gandhian philosophy.

With war lurking round the corner every thinking man has his own solution for peace, and Syed Abid Ali is no exception to this. More than that it is difficult to say for his book "Panacea for Peace". I can only hope that in future Mr. Abid Ali will abstain from writing in English.

The Public Relations Department of the Government of Punjab has expended a lot of labour on a set of 11 brochures, dealing with every aspect of the socio-economic situation in the State. Well got up, well illustrated and very informative, the brochures are a mine of facts on every activity and problem in the State. One hopes that the other State Governments and more particularly the Government of Bombay, will emulate this laudable venture of the Punjab Government.

P. D.

Bhakra-Nangal Project

(Continued From Page 5)

take preventive measures accordingly

From the Nangal Weir we went on to the floor of the Nangal Hydel canal where it was explained that the concrete slabs laid on the floor were spaced to give to high water pressure. Other safety-valve devices to relieve excessive pressure were also explained. We went on along bulldozed roads running with the canals. Pipe-lines were laid ali along the route to provide water for constructional purposes wherever it was needed. We were shown points at which streams ran at right-angles to the canal and where concrete works had been erected to siphon the streams—some of them almost as large in volume as the hydel canal itself—from under the canal or carry them over according to the lay of land.

Every stream will join the river in the lower reaches and the water of every stream will be utilised to give a maximum return.

At the site of the first Power House large mechanical shovels and tip-over vans were continuously at work and excavation was proceeding apace.

The sun had set after a long day and, as on the evening before, there rose a high wind accompanied by frequent and bright flashes and forks of lighting. Electric power uncontrolled flashed overhead and the structure rising before and all round us promised controlled electric power which could be carried to any part of the new Punjab and beyond. Everyone we met spoke with enthusiasm, confidence and courage of the difficulties they had overcome and of any difficulties they might encounter in the future. They were conscious of their being engaged on a great project and they had grown great and equal to it.

When the project is completed, the Punjab and adjoining states will not only have the basic resources of prosperity but a band of men who have learned in the hard school of practical experience the qualities, the knowledge and above all the co-operative spirit required to accomplish great tasks in the field of power and irrigation engineering.

New Hope

We piled into the battle-wagon tired by the strenuous day but refreshed and filled with new hope by what we had seen—new hope for the future of the Punjab and of India. Back in the guest house the Engineers came to take leave of us. We thanked them for the trouble they had taken to show us round the works and they thanked us for coming. If this brief description conveys to the reader a broad idea of a great work that is being done by a small band of men it will have served a small purpose.

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My dear Sisters & Brothers

A STUDY of Indian mythology, however hurried or superficial, would convince the curious reader of the rich store of wealth that lies there waiting, almost crying to come into the daylight to assist the world in its struggle with the complex problems of the present, writes Shri M. N. Pandia.

There are individuals there who have faced and overcome heavy odds with unflinching faith in Truth, in the ultimate victory of Good over Evil, in the justice of their cause. Situations which might nonplus and baffle small minds (and large ones too) are plentiful here and teach a useful moral to us in these times of twilight and shadow. But what is even more interesting there, is the part children play and the issues they face, their trust, their courage, their devotion and love, their sense of patience and sacrifice, their undying optimism, their innocent joys and pastimes are sources of perennial inspiration and children of no age or country would willingly desire to be strangers to them.

The Child In Mythology

Christian mythology speaks of the Infant Samuel, son of Hannah, vowed to the Service of God as a child and attendant to Eli; of David, the youngest son of Jesse and famed for his skill on the harp with which he tamed the spirit of man and beast alike; in other lands people revere the memory of other children for it is now well nigh universally recognised that "where children are not, Heaven is not." Writers from the days of Kalidasa and Christ have spoken of the wisdom and divinity that surround the child and poet Wordsworth's reference to Heaven lying about us in our infancy was no idle dream of an empty day but a deep and lasting conviction.

In India the child has been given a significant place in her mythology; their number though relatively small is not negligible. Who has not heard of the Boy Nachiketasa or Prince Dhruva or the little Prahlad? The Indian mind still conjures up with eagerness and zeal the pictures of the boyhood of Shree Krishna, the divine fluteplayer of Brindavan, of Ramchandra and Laxman, of Lava, Kusha and Vaman. And each of these young heroes stamps the growing and impressionable mind of today with an indelible mark of some one virtue or other. For centuries and generations parents have told their stories to eager children after the day's toil was over and no custom or usage has blunted their infinite vanity or their hold upon the young minds.

Dhruva and his half-brother, Uttama, sons of King Uttanapada, Prahlad, son of Hiranya Kashipu tell a tale which has a human appeal for all; how naive, how simple, are the situations! Uttama, son of Queen Suruchi, is sitting on his royal father's lap, and Dhruva, the simple child that he is, naturally desires to sit there too; he goes to his father but his step-mother intervenes, and with hard words, unkind and hurtful, turns him away. Dhruva thereupon proceeds to his mother Queen Sunitee's chamber and learns the painful facts and lo with all a child's fervour leaves his home and family in quest of God. He fasts, he prays, unmindful of the rigours of climate; the fact that he is young, much too young, to be alone in the dark forest with all its beasts and its sylvan savagery does not deter him from his iron resolution of seeking God. Unaccustomed to such physical hardships as penance in a forest must necessarily involve, he goes his way to ultimate victory and realises his 'Sadhana'; he sees God face to face and gets His blessings ere his return home. The boy Prahlad is born in an unbelieving family and his words to the effect that God is omnipresent have hitherto fallen on unheeding ears; he is asked to "prove" the existence of the Almighty and he faces the criteria unhesitatingly. He is thrown from a mountain into the abysmal valley below and asked to be saved by his Omnipotent God; without shrinking he accepts the challenge and wins; he is then plunged into a cauldron of boiling oil and again submitting gleefully to the ordeal, weathers the storm and comes off victorious. Exasperated and desperate at his double defeat, his father, King Hiranya Kashipu, asks him as his last test to embrace the white-hot brazen palace pillar; with his heart in the safe-keeping of God, Prahlad turns gladly to the pillar and beholds ants crawling on its surface, a sign from God that it is not hot; he clasps the pillar and what follows, the sequel is known to all familiar with the wealth of Indian culture.

Lava and Kusha, sons of Ramchandra, staying with Seetaji at the Sage Valmiki's "ashrama" display incredible skill in archery and even put for sometime the determination of their unwilling father and uncle to perplexity.

The wisdom of Nachiketasa who disapproved of his father's practice of giving away only lean cows to the Brahmins is thereupon himself offered as homage to Yama, God of Death. He returns from " the bourne from which no traveller ever returns" with erudition and knowledge about problems of life and death; he has pleased Yama with his tenacity of purpose, his dutiful service, his faith and his love for knowledge. He has conqured Death.

Ramchandra and Laxman show great heroism and courage as children when they destroy the demoness Tatika, who used to profane their preceptor's sacrificial fire time and again.

Vaman at the court of King Bali crushes the pride that would have wrought disaster had it been allowed to go its path unobstructed.

The Indian Character

Thus children though they are, they give evidence of qualities of sagacity, sacrifice, determination, faith, selflessness, purity, patience. For them the world has nothing to offer and the wide heavens have nothing to deny. The robe of wordliness and crass materialism can slip from them as easily as a water-drop from the petal of the lotus or drew drops from the soft and green grass and leave not a "rack behind".

Just as these children display virtues hard to come by even in adults, they also manifest qualities that we usually expect to see in children. Shri Krishna's life combines the exploits of a child with those of a hero of any legend. Who has not known his adventures on the banks of the Yamuna where he brought a powerful Naga to his senses and thereafter released him? Who does not know how he killed Kansa, how he guided Partha in latter life? Yet it was the very same child who sportively ran with the grazing cows and buffaloes amongst the green and pleasant lands of Brindavana and Gokul and Mathura. It was he again who broke Yashodamata's earthen pitchers and "stole" therefrom curds and butter. Was it not he who with the magic of his enchantingly haunting flute captured the minds and yea, even the hearts of the Gopis? Did not His divine music make His listeners forget everything and be oblivious to space and time, to pain and to pleasure, to sunshine and shadow?

"The sun on the hill forgot to die
The lillies revived and the dragon fly
Come back to dream on the river"

As a result of His other wordly tunes sweeter by far than those of the fabled Orphans and his lyre. It was this very child meandering among nymphs and shepherds, tending the cattle, who protected them all from the deluge of rain by lifting the mountain Govardhana on his little finger to ward it off. He is the subject of many a Bhakti poet's lay and His spell on them as on us is unbreakable. The Dasham Skandha of the Bhagwat familiarises the inquisitive reader with many more stories about this divine child.

Such are the children of Indian mythology as they are presented to the reader, as lovable, credible and imperishable as the children of fiction; as familiar to us as Alice, Pinocchio, Snowwhite, Red Riding Hood, Peter Pan, Cinderella; yet these children of the hoary past carry with them a rich and precious halo, a heritage, and we should be throwing away a rare advantage if we did not better our acquaintance with them and learn from them those food qualities which have made generations of countless men and women turn to them, remember them, night and day, and consider themselves purified by repeating their santified names.

"They shall grow not old as we that are left grow old,
Age shall not weary them nor the years condemn,
At the going down of the Sun and in the morning, we will remember them."

Balkan-ji-Bari

A batch of the Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari workers was on a visit to Bombay, and they went round the Kasarwadi, Tarabaugh and Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari units. They interviewed President B. G. Kher, and enjoyed a sea bath at the Government House. They have been going about sightseeing, and we do hope they are enjoying their holiday here.

Everyone is most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21. He will be glad to hear from you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 52

DREAM THAT LASTED A FORTNIGHT

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(Continued from page 4)

should be astounded at the results.

A considerable section of the book deals with warning and prophetic dreams.

It seems that in the majority of cases such dreams usually portend misfortune and death, but the writer records one delightful instance in which the very reverse was the case

John Chapman was a tinker and pedlar of Swaffham, in the fifteenth century. Humble tradesman as he was, his munificence was largely responsible for the building of the local church, which is still standing Carvings of him and his wife are to be found in the Vicar's stall.

One night John had a dream in which he was told that if he would go to London, he would meet a man on London Bridge, who would give him news of great good fortune. So impressed was he that walked the ninety odd miles and for three days loitered about on the Bridge.

Nothing happened, and John was about to return disconsolately when a man who kept a shop on the Bridge asked him what or whom he was waiting for.

John told him. Eyeing the country bumpkin with great contempt the shopkeeper advised him to go home

"If I heeded dreams," he said, "I might have proved myself just such a fool as you. Not long since I dreamed that at a place called Swaffham Market a pedlar named John Chapman hath a tree in his back garden, under which is buried a pot of money."

The worthy John took the shopkeeper's advice and hastened home. Under the tree he found not one but two pots of money!

Dreaming In Series

Though most of the instances cited in the book are modern and well-documented, the fact that John Chapman's dream occurred five hundred years ago does not necessarily mean that it did not happen at all. Equally remarkable dreams have been recorded in modern times.

Perhaps the most interesting case is that of F. H. Grisewood, who as a boy had a long serial dream, continuing for fourteen nights, in which he saw what appears to have been part of a former life in the time of King Charles I.

During the fortnight which the dreams lasted he acquired an intimate knowledge of the house and the surrounding country which were the background of his dreams. Much of this dream life was spent in riding over the country with a trooper named Jan

Some seven years later he visited a house which he instantly recognised as the scene of these dreams. He was able to tell the astonished owners what changes had been made; all his statements they confirmed.

Mr. Stevens does not attempt a rationable of dreams, but is on the whole content with Pliny's distinction between ordinary dreams and those "sent by the Gods." The latter he classifies broadly as telepathic, clairvoyant, prophetic, concurrent and reciprocal, and borderland dreams.

He also gives a remarkable account of the healing dreams of Edgar Cayce, who cured many people despaired of by their doctors, and was responsible for the founding of the Association for Research and Enlightenment.

This last opens up a fresh line of speculation, though the author does not touch upon this.

Healers Beyond Veil

Many Occultists believe that some, if not all, of us have work to do "on the Other Side" during the hours of sleep In many cases this work is connected with healing; indeed there are those who before falling asleep dedicate themselves to the work and ask for the privilege of working with the healers beyond the veil.

Healing is not, however, the only work done in the hours when our bodies are asleep and it may well be that we then transcend the bounds of time and space. If this is so we have at least a basis for a system which would explain most dreams which have not purely physical causes.

I would like, in all modesty, to draw Mr. Steven's attention to this possibility

There remains that category of dreams which lie within the province of the psychiatrist These the author does not attempt to deal with. He has nevertheless a few pungent remarks to make about the Freudian school.

"There are little paper-covered dream-books," he writes, "which are popular with a certain class of people not conspicuous for intelligence or education, but these silly interpretations are no more arbitrary and illogical than those of the orthodox Freudians ..... The attitude of the extreme Freudian is simply that the Master said so, and that's enough. This is supposed to be science, but no theology was ever more dogmatic."

There are a number of first-class psychiatrists who would agree with this dictum.

The dreams with which Mr. Stevens deals are those which can be accounted for neither by a disturbed mind nor a disordered stomach. There can be few collections which are so comprehensive For the discerning it provides ample food for thought.

SLEEP SHOPS

"Sleep Shops", full of devices to induce you to rest, are to be found across the Atlantic. For the woman who goes to bed upset, there is a "heart-break pillow", waterproof and made of quilted satin, to cry on. Only 28s. Or, rather dearer, you can have a "Lullapine" which hums a constant soothing tune, meanwhile dispelling a relaxing pine fragrance.